The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Chances for the Lecompton Constitution in Congress.

Developments Before the Tariff Investigation Committee.

The New-York Hotel Committee and the Fort Snelling Job.

Nicaraguan Affairs—Dispatches from the China Squadron—The Atrato Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The latest canvass of the Senate gives reason to fear that Lecompton will have a majority of two in that body, including both the New-Jersey Senators JONES, of Iowa, and the protested Senators from Indiana. It is designed, however, to give the Senate an opportunity before Kansas is disposed of, to decide whether they will permit the latter to retain their seats, to vote on that question. The illness of Judge COLLAMER alone prevented this movement heretofore.

Private dispatches received here state positively that CALHOUN has backed out of his rejection of the returns sent to Governor DENVER.

The Administration concedes that the Pennsylvania Legislature will vote against the Lecompton Constitution if the direct question is reached, but their friends design to smother the resolutions in the select committee to which they are referred.

In the House, nineteen Northern Democrats are considered certain against Lecompton, with seven probably in addition.

I understand that it is in evidence before the Tariff Committee of Investigation, that a member of Congress proposed to furnish twenty-five votes for that measure, *on condition that twenty-five thousand dollars should be placed in the hands of a certain New-York editor.* I do not learn the names of the parties, but am inclined to think they are the same who figured in the same way in the testimony elicited last Winter. It is said on the street Mr. STONE can testify also to a singular letter received by him from another New-York editor, relative to his Tariff bill of last session.

The Fort Snelling investigation seems likely to show that the job was the consideration on which the money was raised by the celebrated New-York Hotel Committee to carry Pennsylvania for BUCHANAN. RICHARD SCHELL is expected here on Monday. He will testify that he had no interest in the matter, but cross-questioning will elicit the fact that a quarter interest in the job stood in the name of his wife.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

Señor MOLINA, Minister of Costa Rica, has been officially advised of the late treaty between that Government and Nicaragua, and as it settles, to a certain extent, the business for which ESCALANTE was specially dispatched to Washington, he will soon return to Costa Rica.

A private letter from a high functionary of Nicaragua, received at Washington, states that the feeling now existing between Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans is of the most friendly character.

Two hundred thousand dollars in Treasury Notes were to-day paid to mail contractors.

The Navy Department has received advices to the 25th of November from Commodore ARMSTRONG, in command of the Squadron in the Chinese Seas, inclosing dispatches from Capt. DU PONT, of the steam frigate *Minnesota,* which arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th of November, her sailing time from Hampton Roads being 105 days. The unusual length of the voyage was occasioned by the caution with which DUPONT tested the steaming and sailing qualities of the vessel. In clear weather she easily made thirteen or fourteen knots an hour. Many foreign officers who visited her pronounced her the most formidable war vessel in the world. Commodore ARMSTRONG pronounces the coal at the dépôt at Hong Kong almost worthless for war steamers.

Dispatches dated Honolulu have been received from Commander DAVIS, of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's.* He says that since the last advices from him over one hundred American vessels have anchored in that harbor, having property on board estimated as being worth twenty millions of dollars.

Lieut. CRAVEN, in command of the Atrato Surveying Expedition, writes to the Department from Camp Toucey, on Truando River, under date of the 5th inst., stating that he had arrived at a point within thirty-five miles of the Pacific, and that he expected to reach the Ocean by the middle of this month. He was engaged discharging his provisions from bungoes, and had sent to Carthagena for new supplies. He complains that the axes furnished by the Bureau of Construction, have proved so miserable as to delay considerably the party in cutting their way through the forests.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

Mr. HOWARD called attention to the fact that the bill providing for the deficiency in the appropriation for printing, now before the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, had not yet been discussed, but the debate devoted to general subjects. That bill has grown out of abuses which, if suffered to continue, will bankrupt the Treasury, yet not a single member of the Committee on Ways and Means, or of the Printing Committee, has been able to get the floor to discuss the provisions of the bill, in order to bring out what has led to a system of abuses. All ought to unite in order to give the matter a full investigation. If they devote this day to the country, by thoroughly probing this subject, their constituents will forgive them for all the time heretofore wasted in speaking of Indians, Mormons, Kansas and buncombe generally. [Laughter.] He offered resolutions for extending the debate on the bill till to-morrow, and for confining the speeches strictly to the subject.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE objected, for the simple reason that it was now too late to insist on such a course, the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union having yesterday distinctly refused to enforce the rule.

Further proceedings on this subject were terminated by the House going into Committee of the Whole on the Printing Deficiency Bill.

Mr. BURNETT was proceeding to discuss the Printing question when Mr. GREENWOOD sportively raised the point, as to whether Mr. BURNETT was in order as he was confining himself to the subject under consideration.

The Chairman decided that Mr. BURNETT was in order.

Mr. BURNETT said that the public printing had been charged as a source of corruption through which the treasury is robbed. Also, that the gentlemen who hold the office of public printer realize princely fortunes, and that extensive combinations are formed, through which the printing is controlled. He did not make these charges, nor did he know how far they were true. They are made through the press of the country, and hence should be fully investigated by a Special Committee having charge of the subject. It was to him a matter of mystery how a public printer could be guilty of corruption, the law regulating his compensation—but it was nevertheless true that the printing of both Houses enables contractors to realize fortunes. It had been advanced in favor of their election that they had given thousands of dollars and freely opened their purses during the Presidential election. The printing had grown enormously for a few years past. For the Thirty-second Congress it was $950,000, for the Thirty-third it was nearly $1,700,000, and for the Thirty-fourth, two millions and a third dollars. Amongst other citations of extravagance, he said that $45,440 were spent for pictures of woodcock, squirrels, mice, and other animals, to be worthlessly put into the Patent Office Report. He was for stopping this extravagant drain on the Treasury, by paying for all work completed, and dispensing with that not yet performed. He moved to amend the bill by reducing the proposed appropriation of $790,000 to $420,000.

Mr. LETCHER showed that the amount in the bill was to pay for liabilities incurred by the last two Congresses. He alluded to the fact that the publication of the report of GILLIS' Astronomical Expedition cost $115,000, and that that of the Pacific Survey nearly $833,000, and EMORY'S report, $347,000. He hoped that in some way a stop would soon be put to this extravagant system of printing. The publication of these and other reports amounted to nothing more than that the Government was to be the publisher of those books which would not tempt private publishers.

Some of these books were utterly worthless. He appealed to the Committee to take some means to put an end to such shameful extravagance in the future. Their constituents should not be taxed for such unjust and wasteful purposes.

Mr. PHELPS explained that the bill is to provide for the payment of the amount due under contracts made by the House. Those contracts should be met, and Congress could not undertake to repudiate them. The whole attention of the country is attracted to the extravagance of the last two Congresses, and the present Congress should be held responsible for its expenditures for printing, and it should govern its future course by the experience of the past.

Mr. CRAWFORD was willing to pay for only work already done, to the extent of $316,000, and no more.

Mr. NICHOLS thought it was proper that the House should manifest its sense as to what should be done relative to printing, but he was opposed to the suggestion of the gentleman from Georgia.

After further debate the Committee rose, without coming to a conclusion upon the subject, and the House then adjourned till Monday.

New-York Appointments—The Nicaragua News—The Lecompton Constitution—The Naval Courts—Festivities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

The telegraph has doubtless informed you this evening of the appointment of SIMEON JEWETT to be Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, and BIRDSALL to the Naval Office in your port. The former of these is a concession to the Softs, and was made upon the earnest recommendation of DEAN RICHMOND, CASSIDY, and other leaders of that wing of the New-York Democracy. BIRDSALL'S appointment was strenuously resisted by the Softs, and as strenuously insisted upon by the Dickinson men. The President, however, had long ago committed himself by a promise that Mr. BIRDSALL should have the appointment, and would not take the back track. The indications are that the nomination will be resisted when it comes up for confirmation in the Senate—the more because it is believed or understood that Mr. B. is in sympathy and communion with FERNANDO WOOD in his aspirations for Gubernatorial honors. The appointment of District-Attorney for the Northern District of New-York still hangs fire, but seems to lie between SPENCER and HOWELL, with the chances in favor of the former so far as I can learn.

The news from Nicaragua by the *Moses Taylor,* indicates, if I mistake not, that the Yrisarri Treaty is dead. This will be a terrible disappointment to Mr. BUCHANAN,—for the success of that negotiation was the key-stone to the whole arch of his recent policy in reference to Central America,—and its failure destroys, absolutely, all the plans and projects by which he had hoped to make his efforts against the fillibusters acceptable at last, even to the South. Now, there would seem to be scarce any objection upon his part to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which, unless England and the United States can come to an agreement as to its interpretation, is provocative of discord rather than a conservator of peace. The movement made in the House by Mr. CLINGMAN, a day or two since, in favor of abrogation, will derive encouragement and strength from the failure of the Yrisarri Convention,—much to the disgust, doubtless, of the Government of Great Britain, which begins to foresee that such a step must inevitably be followed speedily by the paramount establishment of American influence upon the Isthmus. It is understood that Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY has devoted himself diligently, since his arrival, to the work of allaying, as far as possible, the disposition of public men at Washington to procure the abrogation.

The President feels very confident that he will pass the Lecompton Constitution at once through Congress, and not a few of its wisest opponents admit their fears that the seductions of patronage will be too strong for the claims of justice and honor. I confess that I do not believe the picture to be so gloomy. I think I know more than one man whose vote is considered certain for Lecompton who has no idea of sustaining that stupendous fraud. There are men even from the Slave States who do not conceal their doubts of the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union nominally a Slave State, but with two "Abolition" Senators. I do not believe Hon. J. B. CLAY, of Kentucky, for instance, can be dragooned into voting for Lecompton. Who can doubt that his honored father, if living, would repel with scorn the idea that he would aid, by his vote, the consummation of so gross an outrage upon the rights of the majority? I know that the son of HENRY CLAY has not yet been made to see the propriety of thus doing evil in the slight chance that good may come of it; and, unless I mistake the man, he will be found where his father would have been if living—in defence of the outraged people against the machinations of power. Even if the Lecompton Constitution can be carried through the Senate, I don't believe it can be through the other House.

The Senate joint resolution, authorizing the President to nominate for reappointment to the Navy such of the officers who were stricken down by the late Naval Retiring Board, as he may deem worthy of such relief, is now before the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House, where, I understand, it will probably receive favorable consideration. It is urged as the last and only means by which flagrant injustice claimed to have been sustained at the hands of the Retiring Board can be retrieved. The late Courts of Inquiry were expected to do this, but it is asserted that their course of action in many cases defeated the clear purpose of the law authorizing their creation. I give the following as a summary of the complaints upon this score made by gentlemen who feel themselves aggrieved:

By the act of Congress forming and regulating these Courts of Inquiry, it was provided that these Courts should be conducted according to the customs "*now regulating Courts of Inquiry.*" In all Courts of this character, *charges and specifications* are drawn up on the points deemed necessary for inquiry. In the late Court nothing of the kind was done. Here, then, was a decided departure from the act of Congress. In all Courts of Law,—Courts Martial and Inquiry included,—the *mere opinion* of witnesses is not considered admissible evidence; but in the late Naval Courts opinions of witnesses were considered fully competent.

This is presented as another wide departure from law, custom and the act of Congress. The vaults of the Department were opened, and the mummified records of half a century were disinterred, brought forth and galvanized into life to appear in evidence against the applicant. This, it is held, was another violation of law, principle and the Constitution. These ancient records were presented as evidence which no *living* testimony could rebut. They were in reference to transactions long past, the witnesses to which are dead. The points required to be proven were, physical, mental, professional and moral fitness. The burthen of proof was thrown on the applicant, and strange to say, the Government stood in the capacity of *prosecutor,*—impressions, opinions or surmises stood as facts; and being so considered, rebutting evidence relating to facts was not considered as admissible evidence. Under such circumstances how was it possible, say the aggrieved parties, for the applicant to obtain again his rank and position in the Navy?

The present bids fair to become noted as the "gay Winter" of Washington. Never, within my recollection, have "hops," balls, parties—social festivities of every description—followed each other in such rapid succession. Nearly every night during the last three weeks has been appropriated to one or more of these festive gatherings, and cards are already out for so many yet to come off, that any one who attempts to keep the run, almost needs a clerk to mark the record of his engagements. Last evening Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON and her niece, Miss WILEY—a charming representative of the Mississippi belles—gave a "reception," which became, in fact, a brilliant ball, in which probably a thousand guests participated. This evening Mrs. HORACE F. CLARK, of your city, gave a magnificent ball, which, in all respects, was well worthy the Empire State. Mrs. C is a decided favorite in Washington Society, as was most flatteringly evidenced at her entertainment this evening, thronged as it was by intellect, fashion and beauty from every part of the Union.

Cards are out for a grand ball next Monday evening at the National Hotel, given by the enterprising proprietors to their lady guests. It bids fair to be the event of the season so far as our fashionable hotels are concerned. The National, by the way, is full to overflowing, and compelled daily to turn from its doors numbers of additional guests, for want of accommodations for them.

S.

Commodore Paulding—Ex-Senator Foote and Senator Hale.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

It is amusing to hear some of the chivalric fire-eaters hereabout tell what they would do if they could meet Commodore PAULDING. One Southern individual said he would cowhide him if he could meet him upon the avenue. An opportunity will be afforded the anxious Southerner, for the Commodore is on his way here, and another officer of the same rank has been ordered to take command of the Home Squadron. The Commodore also, I suspect, besides disposing of these braggarts, will make a more important functionary wince under the evidence he will present of complicity of the Administration with WALKER the fillibuster.

Ex-Senator FOOTE, of Mississippi, is tarrying here. He is well advanced in years. Most great men contrive to perpetuate their names by a saying. FOOTE managed to do that thing when he told JOHN P. HALE, in the Senate, one day, if he should utter his anti-slavery doctrines in Mississippi, that he (FOOTE) would hang him as high as Haman. This was uttered in the heat of senatorial debate. The old man has grown wiser. One day this week he said to a distinguished Senator from New-England, that he had done him great injustice; had uttered many harsh things about him, at different times, which he was now satisfied ought not to have been said. He expressed his deep sorrow at having done so. The New-England Senator had no recollections stored away, and therefore nothing to forgive. It would amuse one of the radical constituents of Senator HALE, to see him and "Hangman FOOTE" chatting and laughing at each other's jokes. Yet such a scene has been frequently witnessed in this city of late, to the especial amusement of some Senators who remembered the wrathful sayings of Senator FOOTE above quoted.

The Official View of the Right of the People of Kansas to Change their Constitution.

From the Washington Union.

One of the main objections urged against the Lecompton Constitution by those opposed to its reception by Congress is, that it contains the following provision:

"SEC. 14. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter, and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next general election, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, to vote for or against calling a convention."

This provision, it is said, is obligatory upon the people of Kansas, and necessarily precludes any change, alteration, or amendment until after the year 1864. Suppose we admit, which we do only for the sake of the argument, that the people of Kansas are bound by the action of their Convention, and that they can only change, alter, or amend their Constitution in the mode and manner pointed out in the clause just quoted, still it does not follow, as contended by the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution, that such change, alteration, or amendment cannot be made until after the year 1864. On the contrary, *we believe the Constitution can be altered, amended, or even abolished, at any time previous to that period*—and that, too, more easily and readily than at a subsequent period, for the reason that, *prior* to 1864, a simple *majority* of the Legislature may call a Convention to effect an amendment or change; while, *subsequent* thereto, such call can only be made by a concurrence of *two-thirds* of the Legislature. This conclusion, we think, is clearly and naturally deducible from the language of the clause under consideration; and in making this distinction the Convention was governed by the very best reasons. The Constitution it knew might be imperfect, and, when reduced to practical operation, might require—as did most, if not all the Constitutions of the old States—to be amended in many particulars, in order to adapt it thoroughly to the wants and necessities of the people for whom it was framed. It was highly important that these amendments should be easily and readily effected; hence, *the Convention left it within the power of a mere majority of the Legislature to suggest any changes that might be desired between the date of the adoption of the Constitution and the year 1864.* By that time it was presumed that all necessary amendments would be made; and as it was desirable that the Constitution should be fixed and permanent, and not easily subjected to changes and alterations, it was expressly provided that *after* the year 1864 no convention could be called to amend, alter, or change the Constitution unless two-thirds of the members of the Legislature concur in making such call. In short, we think it is clear, and for the very best and soundest reasons, that under this clause a bare majority of the Legislature may do *before* the year 1864 what it will require two-thirds to effect *after* that period.

But *we do not concede that a Territorial Convention, or any other Convention or power whatever, can bind the people not to change, alter, amend, or even abolish their Constitution whenever and in such manner as they may choose.* On the contrary, we hold that all free Government is derived from, and founded upon, the authority of the people, and that they have the same right to alter, amend, or abolish their form of Government, provided they proceed in a legal mode, as they had to create and establish it. This right is inalienable, and can no more be transferred than can the right of life and liberty. The people of Kansas thought so; the Convention which framed their Constitution thought so; and hence they expressly declare in their bill of rights, which is a part of the Constitution, that

"All political power is inherent in the people, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have *is all times* an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of Government, in such manner as they may think proper."

Now, there is no principle of law better settled than that in construing instruments like the one under consideration the whole shall be taken together, and, if possible, reconciled in all its parts; and, this being so, no construction other than that we have given it can be placed upon the 14th section of the schedule. To give it the construction insisted upon by Judge DOUGLAS, and those who agree with him, is to make it directly contradictory to the section we have just quoted, and thereby render it an entire nullity.

General Walker and the Administration—The Mobile Speech.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has been received.

WILLIAM WALKER, in his speech at Mobile, said:

"In the month of October, a confidential friend of his had an interview with a member of the Cabinet, who said that the President opposed the Nicaraguan enterprise. The member recommended the Walkerites to enter into a treaty with General COMONFORT, and become allies with Mexico, and thus bring about a war between Spain and Mexico, and seize Cuba."

The Walkerites repudiated the proposition.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

The annuity goods were being distributed to the Puebla Indians.

Col. ST. VRAIN had been elected public printer of the Territory.

Secretary JACKSON had arrived at Santa Fé.

General GARLAND had gone to El Paso.

Depredations by the Apaches and other Indians were reported.

At a public meeting resolutions were adopted cordially thanking Secretary FLOYD and Postmaster-General BROWN for their recent official action affecting the Territory.

The Disaster to the Fanny Fern.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.

The steamer *Fanny Fern,* which exploded her boiler below this city, was owned by W. W. MARTIN, of Pittsburg, and valued at $12,000, and insured in three Pittsburg offices for $9,000. The following persons are known to have been lost: Captain BENJAMIN WOODWARD, of Newport, Ky; Mr. and Mrs. MURPHY, of Pennsylvania; WILLIAM WILSON, an Englishman; JAMES ANDERSON, of Xenia, Ohio; JAMES MALOY, MICHAEL DONOHUE, JAMES KAVANAGH, THOMAS WALKER and ROBERT RIDDLE, of Pittsburg; a widow lady and child, unknown; HANNAH THOMAS, chambermaid, of Alleghany City.

The following were scalded: ALFRED ROGERS, of Pittsburg, severely; HARRY DRUM, of Pittsburg, slightly; ANDREW J. KIRKPATRICK, slightly; JOHN FLYNN, WM. PAUL, JOHN W. KERR and HENRY W. CASEY, severely.

Several others were more or less scalded and burned.

Later from the Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Platte *Argus* of the 22d announces the arrival at Weston of Mr. DAVIDSON, with advices to the 14th ult. from the Utah Expedition. The troops were engaged in making themselves comfortable for the Winter. Their health was good.

There is no news from Capt. MARCY, who had been dispatched to New-Mexico for salt.

Lieut. BEEL, of the Tenth Infantry, had been placed in command of the volunteer companies, and was engaged in drilling them.

Mr. DAVIDSON reports that there was no snow to the east of Fort Laramie, and that there was plenty of grass and buffalo. He met three army mails, and also a train taking salt from Fort Laramie to the camp.

Lynch Law in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

A mob at Ligonier arrested three counterfeiters on Tuesday, and deliberately hanged one of them. They were proceeding to execute a second in the same manner, when it was agreed by the majority to let the law take its course. The third one, who is guilty of making bogus coin, was delivered into the hands of the United States Marshal, and was brought here to-day for trial. The Court placed his bail at $2,000, in default of which he was committed to jail.

Coolie Mutiny on the Ship Kate Hooper, of Baltimore.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

A letter received from Capt. RYAN, of the ship *Lion,* from Hong Kong for Callao, dated Angier, Nov. 22, states that the ship *Kate Hooper,* of Baltimore, Capt. JACKSON, from Macao, Oct. 15, for Havana, with Coolies, was at Angier Nov. 22, waiting for men from Batavia. The Coolies mutinied, and got possession of the between decks, and set the ship on fire three times, and before they could be subdued the officers had to shoot fifty of them. The master was confined to his bed by sickness at the time.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *Canada,* from Liverpool, *viâ* Halifax, arrived here shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her mails were put on board the afternoon train, and will be due in New-York about 12 o'clock this night.

Departure of the America from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *America* was detained by the northeast gale and the thick snow, but arrived here from Boston at noon, and sailed for Liverpool at 2 o'clock.

The Steamship North American from Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Jan. 29.

The screw steamship *North American* will leave this port for Liverpool, at about 2 o'clock, P. M., to morrow.

Dispatches to go forward by her should be left at No. 21 Wall-street before 12 o'clock, noon, to-morrow, (Saturday.)

The Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The mail steamship *Philadelphia,* from New-York on the 19th inst., *viâ* Havana, has just been signalled in the river, and is coming up to port.

She brings from Havana the California mails of the 5th inst., and 100 passengers.

The *Philadelphia* met the *Empire City* four days from Havana bound to New-York.

The Bark Brilliant in Distress.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 29.

The bark *Brilliant,* from New-Orleans, bound for New-York, arrived here yesterday in a leaking condition, and without her sails, which were lost in a gale.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

No. 54.—Argument concluded for appellants.

No. 55.—Eliphas Spencer *vs.* John W. Lapsley. Argument commenced for plaintiff, and continued for defendants.

Attorney-General of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Jan. 29.

JEROME B. KIMBALL was to-day elected Attorney-General by the General Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of CHARLES HART.

A Murderer Hung.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 29.

PHILIP HAWKINS, a colored man, was hung at Frederick to-day, for the murder of another colored man, in the presence of an immense multitude. He confessed the crime while under the influence of drink.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Barometer 29.7. Thermometer 40°. Wind N. W. Cold and cloudy.
NEW-YORK, 7 P. M.—Cloudy and cold. Ther. 30°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FRIDAY FORENOON, Jan. 29.

OSWEGO, N.Y.—Overcast; wind N. E. Ther. 23°.
MONTREAL—Cloudy; looks like snow. Ther. 14°.
QUEBEC—Rather cloudy; wind E. Ther. 19°.
CALAIS, Me., 9 A. M.—Snowing; wind N. E. Ther. 20°.
BANGOR, 9 A. M.—Snowing; wind N. E. Ther. 24°.
EASTPORT, Me., 9 A. M.—Snowing; wind N. N. E. Ther. 18°.
PORTLAND, Me., 9 A. M.—Blowing hard. Ther. 22°.
ST. JOHN, N. B., 9 A. M.—Wind N. E., and snowing. Ther. 16°.
SACKVILLE, N. B., 9 A. M.—Snowing; windy. Ther. 22°.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Thick snow-storm; wind N. E. Ther. 16°.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—Snowing; cold; wind N. E. Ther. 17°.
WASHINGTON, noon.—Cloudy and calm. Ther. 42°.
BOSTON, Mass.—Cloudy, indications of storm. Ther. 25°.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Cloudy. Ther. 49°.
TORONTO.—Cloudy, cold.
DETROIT, Mich.—Clear, frosty. Ther. 25°.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Cloudy, looks like snow. Ther. 38°.
TOLEDO, O.—Cloudy. Ther. 34°.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cloudy. Wind N. E. Ther. 25°.
PITTSBURG, Penn.—Cloudy. Ther. 34°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Cloudy. Ther. 32°.
BURLINGTON, Iowa.—Cloudy. Ther. 34°.
DUBUQUE, Iowa.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 29°.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther 44°.
ST. LOUIS.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 33°.
FULTON, Ill.—Clear; wind W. Ther. 28°.
ROCK ISLAND.—Cloudy. Ther. 30°.
CAIRO, Ill.—Cloudy; wind N. E.
PHILADELPHIA.—Clearing; wind N. W. Ther. 41°.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 29°.
MILWAUKEE.—Cloudy. Ther. 25°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Clear; wind N. W. Ther. 24°.
FOND DU LAC.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 31°.
JANESVILLE.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 30.°
PHILADELPHIA—Cloudy, with indications of snow. Ther. 40°. Wind E.
NEW-ORLEANS—Clear. Wind N. N. W. Ther. 56°.
VICKSBURG—Clear. Wind N. Ther. 41°.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cloudy. Ther. 36°.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28—6 o'clock.

ROCHESTER—Alternate rain and snow for two days past. Ther. 28°.
UTICA, N. Y.—Cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 20°.
DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Mild and cloudy. Wind N.
HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Snowing. Wind N. W. Ther. 7°.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 28°.
NEWBURG, N. Y.—Cloudy; cold north wind. Ther. 30°.
PHILADELPHIA—9 P. M., clear and calm. Ther. 35°. Wind N. E.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Cloudy; wind east. Ther. 20°.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 29°.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Appearance of rain; wind fresh from N. E.
FREDERICTON, N. B.—Cloudy. Ther. 23°.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Calm; raining. Ther. 32°.
PORTLAND, Me.—Snowing; wind N. E. Ther. 28°.

☞ The Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, came in yesterday and made return of a number of indictments, and were discharged.

FROM ALBANY.

The House not in Session—Work in the Senate—Senator Stow on Bleeding Kansas—Redemption after Mortgage Sales—An Addition to the Banking Basis—Limitation of Taxation—Huckster and Butcher Companies—Insurance Securities—A New County—The Report of the Hudson River Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

The House is not in session to-day. It adjourned over to Monday night to give Speaker ALVORD opportunity to digest the crowd which he has been called to confront for the balance of the Session, and arrange them in order on the various committees.

THE SENATE,

Through courtesy to Judge STOW, does not follow the trail of the House. The special order for 12 o'clock was the Kansas resolutions introduced by Senator DIVEN, on which the gentleman from Niagara was set down to make an affirmative argument. Senator STOW occupied the attention of the Senate and of a large audience for about two hours. His line of argument was mainly a review of the decision of the Dred Scott case, and of the consequences which that decision involved. His presentation of the points was marked for its originality of thought and vigor and force of expression. There was less of rhetoric and declamation than I was led to anticipate.

In the time that intervened between the reading of the Journal and the consideration of "Bleeding Kansas," there was little to interest.

REDEMPTION OF SALES UNDER MORTGAGES.

The Judiciary Committee made a report against the bill introduced by Senator NOXON, granting to mortgagees the right to redeem lands sold under foreclosure. This prompt action will be regarded as an evidence that the Senate at last is not to be rushed headlong into the enactments of radical measures, for which the late crisis has furnished the only apparent necessity.

A NEW BASIS OF BANKING.

Dr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill this morning, which if enacted becomes the equivalent to a new State loan of about a million and a-half dollars. It proposes,

1. That for all debts due by the State, the Comptroller shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer.
2. That upon the presentation of these drafts, if there are no funds applicable to their payment, the Treasurer shall indorse on them, "No Funds."
3. After such presentation and indorsement, such drafts shall be entitled to draw interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
4. All drafts thus indorsed by the State Treasurer shall be received by the Superintendent of the Banking Department as a security for notes of issue in the same manner as other State securities are received.
5. When the State Treasurer shall be in funds to redeem such drafts, he shall advertise that fact. All drafts to cease to draw interest at the expiration of thirty days after such publication.

The constitutionality of such a bill is extremely doubtful, but yet it may be within the jurisdiction of the Legislature. An immense amount of claims which would be favorably affected by this bill are in the hands of the contractors on the canals. These claims are now selling at ruinous discounts. Should the bill become a law, they would be at a premium of ten per cent. It is not improbable that the mover of the bill may find it pushed ahead faster than he anticipated.

PER CENTAGE OF TAXES.

Dr. BRANDRETH also introduced a bill to limit the amount of taxes which shall be levied and collected in cities and villages. He restricts the amount of the school, State, town, village, city and county tax, to an amount not exceeding one per cent. on the assessed value of the real and personal property. Cities and villages having a population exceeding 25,000 are exempted from the restriction.

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL MANUFACTURING LAW.

Senator SCHELL gives notice of an amendment, which will authorize the formation of companies to supply the markets of cities and villages. A very insignificant looking amendment that, but at the back of it is "a colored gentleman" that will hardly be able to avoid detection.

WITHDRAWAL OF INSURANCE SECURITIES.

Senator SCHELL also notices a bill to authorize the Comptroller to release portions of the securities deposited by Life Insurance companies, when it shall appear that a proportionate amount of the obligations for the payment of which such securities were deposited have been canceled.

A NEW COUNTY.

Senator O. B. WHEELER presents a notification that he will introduce a bill to provide for the erection of a new county, out of parts of Orange and Ulster. It is the old project for a river division of the counties named. It has been here on several occasions.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE.

The report of this road for the past fiscal year has been filed with the State Engineer. The friends of that enterprise will be unexpectedly gratified at the results exhibited. After paying interest on its funded and floating indebtedness, exceeding $226,301 72, in repairing machinery and adding to its rolling stock, and appropriating $198,334 95 for the repairs of the road-bed, it shows a balance of $38,480 22 to be applied to the payment of the floating debt. The dépôt buildings at Greenbush were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $53,521 61; and there was paid, during the year, for damages arising out of the accident at Poughkeepsie. $28,075 16. Both of these items are included in the cost of operating the road. These are extraordinary expenditures, and though legitimately placed under the head of "expense of operating," they should not be considered in estimating the value of the property as an investment. Add these two items to net revenue, and it shows a balance of $120,076 99, as income applicable first to the extinguishment of the floating debt, and eventually to the payment of a dividend on the capital stock. In addition, it is well known that the road-bed and rolling stock is in far better condition than it was at the close of the preceding year, and that much work has been done in filling up the coves and widening the cuttings—work which must materially diminish the expense of keeping the road in repair. For this first glimpse of sunshine breaking through the cloud under which this great interest has so long been obscured, the stockholders are indebted to the tact and energy of President SLOAN, aided by the experience and devotion of Superintendent SMITH. Without being lavish in expenditure, they have materially increased, not alone the real value of the property, but also its capacity to produce. Without being parsimonious, they have reduced the expenses of operating to the lowest standard which prudence would justify.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SCHELL, for the amendment of the State Prison Contract Act.

By Mr. MATHER, for aid to the State Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. SMITH, against extending the time for the payment of Long Island Railroad stock.

By Mr. SCOTT, for the repeal of the Act exempting the lands of the Sackett's Harbor Railroad from taxation.

By Mr. SCHELL, of the merchants of New-York, asking for repayment of moneys paid under the Emigrant Passenger law.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, favorably on the bill incorporating the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

By Mr. AMES, adverse to the bill for the improvement of Beaver River. Agreed to.

By Mr. DIVEN, favorably to the bill providing for the payment of the salary of Mr. RUGGLES, Deputy State Engineer.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the general manufacturers and mining law,

Also, to amend the law relative to Life Insurance Companies.

By Mr. O. B. WHEELER, to erect Highland County from parts of Orange and Ulster.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JOHNSON, to amend the charter of the Schenectady Mutual Insurance Company.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to restrain taxation within certain limits. Also, for the relief of the creditors of the State.

The Kansas resolutions were then taken up, and Judge STOW delivered an able speech in their support.

Having concluded, the subject was made the special order for Wednesday next, at one 1 o'clock.

The Assembly bill, to pay the officers of that body during the organization, was received, and by consent, immediately considered in Committee of the Whole. Ordered to a third reading and lost.

Mr. WADSWORTH moved a reconsideration, and that that motion be laid upon the table. Agreed to.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock Monday evening.

The following is the bill for the preservation of New-York Harbor:

"So much of the 2d section of an act for the appointment of a commission for the preservation of the harbor of New-York from encroachments, and to prevent obstructions to the necessary navigation thereof, passed March 30, 1855, as prohibits the Common Council of the City of New-York from making grants of lands under water until the further directions of the Legislature, is hereby repealed and shall take effect immediately."

ASSEMBLY...ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

Not in session.

Officers of the Assembly.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

The following have been appointed officers of the Assembly:

Deputy Clerks—E. O. Perrin, J. B. Cushman, G. M. Van Nort, R. C. Bentley, J. M. Smith and B. Arnold.
Librarian—G. B. Sherrill; Assistant, H. Wright.
Bank Clerk—D. A. Levien, Jr.
Clerk's Messenger—D. W. Merchant.

The following are appointments by the Speaker:

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Geo. O. Jones.
Postmaster—J. J. Reilley.
Assistant-Postmaster—J. Nugent.
Janitor—Peter Van Olinda.
Keeper of the Chamber—J. H. Bixby.
Doorkeepers—J. H. Anderson and W. P. Hackett.

A Southern Appeal for Help on the Lecompton Question.

From the Mobile Register.

The authoritative and decided demonstrations on the part of the Northern Democracy against the Lecompton Constitution are well calculated to excite our gravest apprehensions as to the result of the Kansas issue in Congress. Their effect and influence derive additional power from the impression that seems to have been made at the North, that the South is neither united nor resolved in demanding the unconditional admission of Kansas under her present Constitution. This impression has been created by the almost unbroken silence which has been hitherto preserved by the Southern Representatives in Congress upon the question, and the absence of any general and decided expression of the Southern people, or their Legislatures directly upon the issue which has arisen on the application of Kansas for admission. Since that issue presented itself, the Legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia have adjourned, declining to make any expression in regard to it. Other Southern Legislatures now in session have made no utterance as yet upon the question. Those only which have declared themselves directly in view of the issue are the Legislatures of Alabama and Virginia; and that of Alabama alone has spoken in the decided, forcible and significant manner which the emergency demands. This apparent supineness on the part of the South is well calculated, as it has certainly contributed, to give increased strength and volume to the movement which is actively and confidently making at the North to defeat the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. Its effect has not been a little assisted by the late most culpable letter of the Governor of Virginia, declaring in favor of the virtual rejection of the Lecompton Constitution.

In short, there is no disguising the fact that *the danger is now fearfully imminent that the application of Kansas for admission under her Constitution as at present adopted will be rejected by Congress.* We greatly fear that such will be the result, if something is not done to check the tide of Northern sentiment now so strongly setting that way. In view of this danger it becomes the South to awaken and rouse herself to some decided demonstration of her feelings and her determination relative to this issue. It is time that she was up and doing, if she would save the fortunes of the day, and avert the fearful resort, to which she may be driven by the rejection of Kansas, of seeking in a separation from the Union the remedy for the mischief she might have prevented. Let the people of the Southern States, or their representatives, speak out, and take their stand, distinctly, decidedly and inexorably, *on the alternative of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, or withdrawal from the confederacy.* The Legislature of Alabama has set the laudable example of meeting the issue as it should be met by every Southern State. Let the example be followed by every Southern Legislature now in session. The Legislature of Louisiana has just convened. Will it not also send forth to Washington and the North a similar manifesto, to aid in convincing the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution that they will reject the admission of Kansas with that Constitution at the peril of the Union? Let the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky do the same. Let the people of the South assemble in conventions and mass meetings, and give emphatic utterance to their determined sentiment upon the issue before us. Let the representatives of the South in Congress raise their voices in one united and vigorous acclaim to the same effect. Let it thus be made known to the people of the North and their representatives that *the South insist upon the admission of Kansas, and will not submit to her rejection,* and the event fraught with such direful consequences may be averted. An unbroken Southern front, emphatically and uncompromisingly demanding the admission of Kansas, with the Lecompton Constitution, is necessary to and can alone secure that result. If the South will thus actively meet the issue, and give such a distinct and unmistakable indication of her determination, we still have hopes that she will find sufficient support from the patriotic and faithful Democracy of the North, to save her constitutional rights from the danger that so fearfully threatens them.

THE RECENT MURDER AT CRANEVILLE, N. J.—The Newark *Mercury* has further particulars of this affair: "The murder was committed by an Irishman named MICHAEL MURPHY, the victim being a Russian, named GEORGE A. VAN MULLER, who was 30 years old, and a shoemaker by trade. MURPHY, while in a state of intoxication, entered VAN MULLER'S shop, and after behaving boisterously for some time, and upsetting the stove, was ejected. In a short time VAN MULLER went out, when he was at once assailed by MURPHY. MURPHY—ABERY having escaped—then went into a store in the dépôt building, still having the knife in his hand, and swearing that he "would kill the d—d Russian." So violent was his conduct that several persons who were in the store hurried out, fearing that he might attack them. About fifteen minutes afterwards, VAN MULLER went to the store, and as he was ascending the steps, MURPHY, spite of the efforts of a bystander to hold him back, sprang upon him, and gliding one arm about his body, with the other stabbed him in the left thigh, severing the femoral artery and vein.

ANOTHER MURDER BY A SLAVE.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Marion County, Kentucky, on Thursday, 21st. Mr. VAN CLEAVE, a wealthy farmer living in that county, flogged his negro woman severely, when the husband of the woman (also a slave belonging to Mr. VAN CLEAVE) became very angry, and used insulting language to his master, whereupon the master ordered him to be tied up and whipped also, but while they were taking off his coat to tie him, he drew a butcher-knife and killed HENRY VAN CLEAVE, the son, on the spot, and mortally wounded DANIEL THOMPSON. The negro has been arrested, and is now in jail. The officers had great difficulty in restraining the people from taking the negro and hanging him on the spot.

THE NORFOLK EPIDEMIC.—The report of the Howard Association of Norfolk contains facts in relation to the ravages of the yellow fever in 1855. The whole amount of cash contributions from all sources was $157,237 52. Of this amount Maine contributed upwards of $1,600; Massachusetts $10,600; New-York $35,500; Pennsylvania $20,000; District of Columbia $11,500; Virginia $33,500; North Carolina $7,700, &c. Maryland contributed direct to the Howard Association only $3,500 in money; but there was received in Baltimore, from other States, $12,600, which was expended for supplies on account of the suffering population of Norfolk. The treasurer estimates the total amount from Maryland, in cash, supplies, medical attendance, &c., at $30,500. The report says there are no means of ascertaining the exact number of cases of yellow fever, but estimates them at eight to ten thousand, or nearly the entire remaining population. The number of deaths was about two thousand, or nearly one-fourth of all attacked. Considering that half the population were blacks, and that but few of them died, it is probable that one-third of the whites who were attacked died. Sixty-nine destitute orphans were provided for by this noble institution.

A COUNTERFEITER LYNCHED.—A correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer,* writing from Kendallville, Ind., on the 20th inst., says:

"For several months past a company of counterfeiters have been flooding this section with counterfeit money. For some time they were very successful in their nefarious business, but at length they became so bold that our citizens were able to spot the ringleaders. Yesterday THOS. LATHROP, supposed to be the leader of the gang, was suspended to a tree three times. The last time he caved in, and said he was one of them. Physicians say he would have died if he had hung a moment longer. He was black in the face, and could hardly speak when the excited populace let him down. I hear that some twenty men, including two lawyers, a doctor and a justice of the peace, will be arrested during the day, and the infuriated populace say they will hang every one of them until they own up."

PARIS GOSSIP.

Skating in the Bois de Boulogne—Imperial Festivities—Funeral of Rachel—American Reunions—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, Jan. 12, 1858.

During the Summer season the promenade of the fashionable world is the Bois de Boulogne, the Champs Elysées having been given up to the carriageless million. But no one ever dreamed, perhaps, that the wood was to become, in the dead of Winter, a place of as much attraction as in the heat of Summer. In the centre of the wood the two artificial lakes which have an extent of nearly a mile, are now covered with a firm sheet of ice, and on it may be seen thousands of skaters of both sexes. To the Parisians this is a novel scene, and you can well imagine that the Bois became at once the centre of attraction for every one who had a carriage, a horse, or money enough to hire a hack, or pay an omnibus fare. It is, in fact, a kind of "Derby day," and quite as full of emotions, on account of its novelty, as its English prototype; for the English "Derby" is less a race than a *fête*.

You will be surprised perhaps to learn that the Emperor goes skating among "the boys." The other day his Majesty, with the Empress at his side, drove to the Bois in his American wagon, and after making one tour of the lakes, got out, descended to the ice, and putting on a pair of skates, carried by a domestic, skated for three-quarters of an hour, mixing indiscriminately in the vast crowd of skaters on the ice, much to their astonishment. His Majesty even gave a helping hand to a skater who, in his trepidation, getting out of the Emperor's way, was falling. You will agree that, for a man of fifty, not often practicing this exercise, (if you know anything of its tiresomeness after years of abstention,) the feat of skating three-quarters of an hour is one that ought to stop the mouths of those alarmists who are always killing his majesty with a malady of exhaustion. His feat on the ice does not look like physical exhaustion at least. But what prompted him to such a singular return to the amusements of his boyhood? Was it *amour propre*—a desire to give a contradiction to the health-croakers? Or was it to give vogue to the skating at the Bois, and thus to popularize and glorify the promenade of which he is the designer and protector?

Not the least curious exhibition on the ice of the Bois de Bologne, to the Parisians, was the ladies skating. In France ladies rarely ride horseback, much less skate or swim; they say that horse-riding even is too *cavaliere*, and a woman who should venture upon ice would be classed at once among the masculines and the "strong-minded." So that nearly all, if not all, the lady-skaters of the Bois de Bologne were either Russian, English, or American. Among the rest were two Americans, who were belles a few years ago at a certain fashionable Summer resort—one of these, to the astonishment of the masculine skaters, cut her Christian name with her skates on the ice—a feat rarely accomplished by the most experienced amateurs in this art.

The first grand ball of the season took place at the Palace on Saturday evening last. The same magnificence was apparent at this ball as at those of last year, with the exception that fewer foreigners of distinction were present, and in consequence the number of stars and epaulets were diminished. The number of Americans was very considerably diminished on former years.

I have just returned from the funeral of Rachel. The police did not interfere, and more than fifteen thousand persons fell into the procession. The bier, richly ornamented with drops of silver and escutcheons with the letter R, was drawn by six horses richly caparisoned, led by grooms. A picket of the municipal guard, mounted, opened the march. The official mourners were the two sons of Mlle. Rachel, and her brother M. Raphael Felix. All the world of literature and the arts was there, to pay a last tribute to the illustrious *tragédienne*. The cordons of the bier were held by Alexander Dumas, Sen., the Baron Taylor, Messrs. A. Maquet and Geffroy.

In the crowd that followed the convoy were Messrs. Jules Janin, Théophile Gautier, Emile de Girardin, Alexander Dumas, Jr., Dr. Veron, Granier de Cassagnac, Viennet, Legouvé, Emile Augier, Ponsard, Paul de St. Victor, Alfred de Vigny, Arséne Houssaye, Empis, Fiorentino, Edmond Texier, Nestor Roqueplan, Millaud, and a host of names illustrious in letters, politics and finance. The whole theatrical profession was there, the ladies of the Government theatre, to which Rachel belonged, being in black, and with the rabbis of the Israelitish Church, mounted in the mourning carriages.

The body was deposed in the Jewish department of the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, at the side of her sister Rebecca, whom she so much loved, and who preceded her two years ago to the tomb, with the same malady. Rachel died in the Israelitish faith. She was buried from a house she had taken in the Place Royale, before going to Cannes.

Rachel leaves, it is said, a fortune of a million and a half of francs. This sum is distributed between her two sons and her father's family. After her death, her brother and sister found concealed a sum of 700,000 francs, destined for her two sons. The eldest of these, who is a legitimatized child, is a grandson of the first Napoleon.

Rachel's malady, not in its origin, but in its well-declared form, dates from her visit to New-York. There, at a *soirée* given by a distinguished member of the Press, she was dressed thinly and found herself taking cold. They lent her a pelisse, but on entering her hotel she had a chill. From that day she did not cease to cough till her death. The last time she ever played was at Charleston, S. C., and the last piece was *Adrienne Lecouvreur*.

The crisis has not driven *all* the Americans home. Our new Consul, Mr. Spencer, threw open the doors of his elegant apartments in the Rue St. Arnaud, on Wednesday evening last, to his countrymen and country-women, and others than myself were astonished at the considerable number of familiar faces that presented themselves. The dead and wounded left on the field of battle were not so numerous as had been feared. Nearly 200 American gentlemen and ladies, more than one-half of whom were old residents, met and greeted each other with the warmth of old soldiers escaped from the general carnage. We are thus indebted to the amiable hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer for the occasion to count heads and to renew old acquaintance. And notwithstanding many regrets were uttered for the slain and missing, the *soirée* was none the less a gay and most agreeable one.

At this *soirée* we had the pleasure of hearing, for the first time, the voice of Mme. de Gerbel, formerly Miss Ward, of whom I have already spoken. The company were agreeably surprised by this lady's voice, and the opinion was unanimous that, at last, we had found a true American *prima donna*. It became known now, for the first time, that Mme. de Gerbel had been studying assiduously for several years, principally in Italy, the profession in which she has just made her *début*. It may be safely predicted that this lady is destined to a first rank as a musical artist, and thus is already contradicted the opinion expressed in my letter of Dec. 15, that perhaps the United States were doomed to the production of none other than second-rate voices. Mme. de Gerbel has paid especial attention to dramatic studies, with the view of appearing in opera.

I was infinitely pained at this *soirée* to learn from Mme. de Gerbel that the history I published some time ago of her marriage to the Russian nobleman whose name she bears was incorrect in several essential particulars. I felt sure at the time of my sources of information; but even then I should never have referred to the circumstance but for the public action taken in the matter by the Emperor of Russia. It thus became, in some sort, a political event, and as the conduct of the Czar was noble in the extreme, and worthy of all commendation, it seemed but proper that the American people should know how he had treated an honorable American family, menaced in their rights by one of his subjects.

It appears that the first part of the marriage service was performed at Nice. There being no Greek Church there, it was agreed that the part of the service which related to the gentleman should be performed at Paris. A rendezvous was appointed for Paris; the parties soon met there, but it was Lent, and as it is not customary to perform marriage ceremonies in the Greek Church during the holy weeks, it was deferred till after the termination of that season. In the meantime, from some political cause, Captain de Gerbel was ordered to leave France by the French authorities, and the family saw nothing more of him till they met him in the Greek Church at Warsaw. It will be observed that Miss Ward did not consider herself married until the performance of the Greek marriage service—the only one binding on a Russian subject.

Subsequently, when the family repaired to St. Petersburg to demand a conclusion of the marriage ceremony only half performed, I was mistaken, or rather my informant was mistaken, in attributing to Mr. Sala, the well-known English writer, the agency in obtaining the action of the Czar on this delicate question. Mr. S. was introduced to the family at St. Petersburg, but he was not present at the marriage at Warsaw, and it was through the courage and the indefatigability of Mrs. Ward, aided by the strong influence of the American Minister, Gov. Seymour, that secured the attention of the Czar and the consummation of justice. The Emperor deemed the case of such importance that he issued an ukase, ordering that this marriage should be concluded. Captain de Gerbel, who is a son of General Charles de Gerbel, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, without further force than the order of the imperial decree, presented himself at Warsaw, and the marriage took place as already related. At the termination of the ceremony Mme. de Gerbel bade adieu to her husband, and has not heard from him since, nor does she know what punishment has been inflicted upon him by the Russian Government. It appears that I was singularly misinformed in mixing the name of Mr. Sala in this history. He was known to the family during a short stay at St. Petersburg, and that was all.

Gen. Lamoriciere and family have arrived at Paris. They were accompanied to the frontier by the distinguished General Changarnier, yet in exile.

The plan lately described in your columns for a submarine tunnel across the Channel between France and England, has been referred to a scientific committee in France, who are going to give a serious consideration to the subject. The French Government has invited the English Government to unite in the expenses of a survey on the plan proposed. This will be the greatest undertaking of modern days.

Malakoff.

The Wyoming Story—Dr. Spencer to Dr. Peck.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the signature of George Peck, of Scranton, Penn., there appeared yesterday, a long letter to the Times, in which, with abundance of words, the writer gives the public his views upon many matters and things in general, and upon the "hasty, careless, blundering, irritated" historian, Dr. Spencer, in particular. I have only just been informed that the writer of this letter is Rev. Dr. Geo. Peck, a highly-respectable and talented minister of the Methodist Church, and one who has done a very good work in spreading the knowledge of true religion in the valley where he resides. As I was wholly ignorant on these points when I wrote my former note to the Times, I trust that my apology, herewith tendered, will be accepted, for having, in appearance, spoken disrespectfully of the reverend gentleman, by terming him "Mr. Peck," an appellation which, from his letter, I am sorry to see, disturbs his serenity considerably. I beg leave, also, to take the earliest opportunity of saying that, seeing Dr. Peck takes pleasure in it, he may, if he chooses, try his hand at making himself merry at my expense to any extent that he may desire. He is, no doubt, an older, wiser, and more profound man than I can claim to be; and I am content to learn from him, as well in respect to the truths and facts of history, as in regard to the courtesies and amenities of literary intercourse. It is highly probable, also, that he understands the *usus loquendi* better than I do, and that I have shown more than what even Dr. Peck will consider my usual "stupidity" in mistaking his meaning in that passage, which I am still in the dark about, on any ordinary principles of construing the English language. Let me acknowledge, with entire frankness, that I wholly mistook the purport of Dr. P.'s words, which, to my apprehension, conveyed a sense quite the reverse of what it appears was intended, and which the Dr. takes some pains to reiterate.

Dr. Peck may rest assured that I shall follow his advice, and shall endeavor to keep *both* my eyes open for that promised work of his, which our mutual friends, the Harpers, are about to issue, and I cannot doubt but that I shall be edified by his historical researches, and his critical acumen, in an inverse ratio to that which my poor efforts seem to have given him. My erudite friend (if he will allow me so to call him) will believe me, I hope, when I assure him that I do not at all think myself to be "an injured and irritated author," as he phrases it; and that I am quite certain that Dr. P., no more than myself, would be disposed to do "injustice" to any man.

There is certainly no historical point at issue between us respecting the Wyoming Massacre, and beyond that topic I do not understand Dr. P. to have favored my work with his critical attention. We are not, we cannot be, in any sense, "enemies;" for we have nothing to fight about. I am not the champion of errors in Dr. Thacher or any other writer; and, though I may not unnaturally feel a little mortified at being rated so low by Dr. P. in several respects, I certainly shall not contend with him on that point. It is very possible, nay probable, that he may be more nearly right than some of my friends hereabouts have thus far supposed.

I shall not need to occupy but small space in saying that there is only one point in which I will *not* yield to him, or any man, and that is, in honestly and sincerely loving and desiring to attain unto the truth. I have not undertaken to write the history of the United States for any selfish ends; for elaborating any theory or theories of my own on the subject; for establishing any personal views of politics, social life, or religious dogmas. My aim has been—however imperfect the execution—to tell the truth, and by the truth I am prepared to be judged. If I have erred, as no doubt I have more than once or twice, and as no doubt any man must be liable to err in traversing so vast a field, I can but acknowledge my error when it is pointed out, and take every means in my power to correct it. This I hold myself ready to do at all times, although Dr. Peck professes that he is not concerned as to this matter, in the particular question which called forth his first communication.

Regretting that Dr P. has deprived me of the only possible claim which I could make of having any advantage over him, (viz.: in being the father of children,) and hoping that, when his book appears, the question respecting Wyoming will be so settled as to *stay* settled, I remain with the greatest respect for the learned Doctor, very truly his servant and yours,

J. A. Spencer.

Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

The Channels and Obstructions of New-York Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have perused the communication from A. C. Castle, M. D., in the New-York Times of the 27th inst., and although perfectly willing to allow his speculative opinions, as to the danger of New-York harbor, to pass without comment from me, I cannot the evidence which he brings forward:

1. The evidence from Dunlap's *History of New-York.*

> "This channel has since become a passage for vessels, and it is known under the name of Buttermilk Channel. It has been formed by the washing away of the lands of Long Island, a part of Van Twiller's plantation."

We have no evidence whatever that Wouter Van Twiller ever had a plantation on Long Island. There is a grant to him, dated the 22d of June, 1643, in the office of the Secretary of State, but it "merely gives a piece of land called Red Hook, lying on the Hudson River, to be held as his other patrimonial lands." The patentees and free-holders of the town of Brooklyn granted, 1695, to Stephen Van Cortlandt a neck of land called Red Hook, containing about fifty acres, and in this deed it is recited that it was formerly granted to the town of Brooklyn, by Governor Stuyvesant, in 1657. Governor Fletcher, in 1697, confirmed this grant as

> "Containing in quantity fifty acres, more or less, and is bounded on the east by the east side of a creek that runs by the westernmost bounds of Frederick Subbenson's land, and on the south by Gowanus Bay, and on the west by Hudson's River, and on the north by the East River, that runs between the said lands and one Nutten Island aforesaid, at low water mark, including the aforesaid creek, which maketh the east bounds of the said lands."

Here we find the terms creek and river used, and without doubt the tide ebbed and flowed through the latter as early as this grant. In 1766 Lieut. Ratzen made his map of the City of New-York, and included part of Long Island. This survey is now referred to for dividing lines, and the shore lines with the topography around Red Hook, as laid down on the map, agreed with surveys made before the improvements were made thereon. Then Buttermilk Channel was as wide as when Ratzen made his map, and not more so; and there was no appearance that any changes in the shore line had taken place since Ratzen made his map—a period of over seventy years.

The testimony used in a law suit, 1741, as to it being "all sedge and meadow land, that only a creek passed between Nutten and Long Island," is only oral. Joost Van Bunt, aged 77 years, testified as to washing away of the land on Long Island, and that it went out much further towards Nutten Island, but does not say how much. This no one doubts, as the northwest storms caused the bank to wash down until the boulders protected it. The testimony of other very old men does not state their own experience, but only what they heard others say, and their own recollections would go back to about 1680. Now, there is no necessity to go back to this *oral* testimony of 1741, when we can find it much nearer. A gentleman of the highest respectability informed me, not five years since, that he was acquainted in early life with those who *had* waded over from Red Hook to Governor's Island. In fact he, being a very truthful man himself, indorsed their assertions, and if it was so, the witnesses of 1741 ought to have been able to testify of their own knowledge.

Now, as to the sedge and mallow land, if it ever existed, it must have been from deposit or from the sinking of upland. The latter generally can be known by remains of trees embedded in it, and I have never seen anything of this on the north side of Long Island, while I see much of the former, and I have no doubt but the Indian traditions would also show the channel was open before the marsh formed there.

No encroachments were made into the East River prior to the Revolutionary War, which would tend to throw the current more into Buttermilk Channel than it had formerly ran, but, shortly afterwards, the encroachments commenced, and the result was the deposits below Governor's Island and Red Hook. The channel between these points could not have changed in consequence of the extension of the wharves into the East River prior to 1762, and it is not likely that any change had taken place there previously, save that caused by the washing down of the banks during northwesterly gales, as can be seen for the whole length of the northern shore of Long Island, from the time the waters first separated the two shores. That Judge Benson stated his belief, based on tradition, no one doubts, and he was well informed as to them; but I do not think he investigated the matter.

2. The evidence of A. C. Castle, M. D., himself. He is not a very old man, and I cannot say that he is mistaken, when he says: "I remember the time when captains commanded vessels of 5 to 1,000 tons measurement, when they boasted that they could pilot themselves into our harbor;" but I have been probably better acquainted with commanders of ships than A. C. Castle, M. D., and never have known one commanding a ship of 300 tons burden, who would make so *absurd a boast*.

Mercator.

Sunday Observance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am really glad to see that the clergy of this City have aroused themselves in manifesting a desire in a public manner for a due and proper observance of the Sabbath among us. This is noble, dignified and Christian-like, and the only wonder is why this demonstration has not been made before. It is a sad picture to see the sacred hours of that holy day desecrated and abused by so many of our citizens in these latter times. It is becoming still more alarming; it is the stepping-stone to many other evils, and thus we see the public mind undergoing a hardening process of no ordinary character, and it cannot be denied that what was once considered abominable and wicked is even now regarded as anything else but the reality. May not the time past suffice? Shall the influx of the vices of other nations overwhelm us? Shall our nationality be lost and shipwrecked, when we as a people are, or rather have been, proverbial for the proper observance of the Sabbath day? Already does a ray of light begin to appear. District-Attorney Hall stands forth illustriously; the clergy catch the spirit of the reformation; and so too, may the authorities follow up the same, by closing up the grog-shops, (already begun,) all the stores, &c., &c.; and so hushing the tumult consequent upon this state of things, by the enforcement of our Sunday laws—a due enforcement, in the spirit of kindness, and yet with that determination which insures success. Is this right, or is it wrong? Shall there still be a keeping of the Sabbath among us, or shall there not? Shall not newsboys cease their noise and rest on that day, after laboring hard all the week, and, if necessary, a fund be raised by an appropriation from the City revenue (much of which is now squandered) for their special aid?

Morality, reason, law and order, as well as humanity and religion, and all the nobler impulses of our nature, call for this reformation; and you, Mr. Editor, will be doing good service by giving this publicity in your valuable paper.

Yours, truly, Resident.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

Sunday Observance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

Dear Sir: I was pleased, in common with many others, to see in your morning's issue of this date that the clergymen of this City, in view of the prevailing and increasing desecration of the Sabbath-day in this City, have moved in the matter, and held a meeting in Spingler Institute on Monday evening last, in order to devise measures to promote the better observance of that holy day. I have often wondered they had not done so before, seeing the alarming increase of this vice of late among us. We pride ourselves as a nation, as a people, and as a City, as being more enlightened, and having a higher code of morals than other nations and cities. But to pass along our streets on a Sabbath, and see how it is kept, would lead us to think we are a second Paris. Let us hope that all good and moral citizens will lend a hand in this work of reform, so much needed, and so auspiciously commenced.

Citizen.

Emancipation in the West Indies.

[*Letter written by an American Traveler to his Brother in this City.*]

Barbadoes, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

Dear Brother: I arrived here on the 8th inst., after a boisterous passage of thirteen days. It was cold when we left New-Haven, the thermometer being at 35°, but in a few days we ran into a warmer latitude, and had the weather at 65°. In the Gulf Stream I found the water of the ocean 74°. The temperature here has been since I landed, 76° at 8 A. M., and 82° at one o'clock.

I have already been introduced to quite a number of black and colored gentlemen planters, and an invitation to spend days with them. Last evening, I drank tea with Mr. Wm. Hustand, No. 5 Swan-street, as his card says. I there saw the *élite* of the black and colored gentlemen of this city, and among them a lawyer, a minister of the Episcopal Church, and an editor of a paper. The house is elegantly furnished, and the drawing-room forty feet square. At 8 o'clock we sat down to tea in an adjoining room on the same floor. A blessing was asked by the venerable Joseph Thorne, who is mentioned in Thorne & Kimball's *Journal*. Conversation was taken up all around the table, and though I do not admit to be true what Sir John Bowring told me, when in London, was his belief that the African had superior *natural* powers to the Anglo-Saxon, I must say a more refined and intelligent company it has seldom been my fortune to see and enjoy. On rising from table thanks were returned for the repast and pleasant interview. We then returned to the drawing-room, where, with music by the daughter of my host, and agreeable conversation, the remainder of the evening was passed.

I have been very much interested in Mr. London Bounce, a negro who owns two plantations, and with whom I am to spend next Tuesday. He is also mentioned in Thorne & Kimball's *Journal*. He is one of nature's noblemen, and has visited the city of London, after which he was named. I met at Mr. Hustand's Mr. H. P. Nightingale, a pure African, who lately bought a cargo of rice, for which he paid £40,000. When the cholera was raging here, and it was doubtful whether he would recover from a severe attack, a white man sent him word that his note had fallen due and was unpaid. Nightingale sent his son to the President of the Bank here, and asked him to take up his paper as it matured, *which he did*. How many men are there in New-York or Boston who would have succeeded in such a request?

I am delighted in collecting facts with regard to the comparative value of real estate now and before emancipation. As now advised, it seems to me that lands are worth twice as much as under the curse of Slavery. A plantation of 448 acres has just been bought for £40,000, which, I am informed, could not have been sold before emancipation with all the negroes on it, for half that sum. The manumitted and their children now work cheerfully for 25 cents a day, and find themselves. That seems a low price for a day's work, but the hands live very cheaply on vegetables and fruit, and need no fire, and not much clothing. I could live very contentedly in this climate, as they do. Besides, 25 cents a day is the net price in free America for labor! Mr. Helper says that "in my own immediate neighborhood (in North Carolina) not less than 30 young women, non-slaveholding whites, between the ages of 15 and 25, labor in the fields every Summer, and that for 25 cents a day."

The whole Island is cultivated like a garden, and the several plantations are not divided off by fences, but are in common, like the meadows in my native town, (Northampton, Mass.) None of the houses have chimneys, or any other means of warming, no fire being needed, except for cooking, and that is done out of doors. They have no carpets. What is strange to me, they have no annoyance from our house-fly. I have not seen half a dozen here. Mosquitoes abound, and they bite without giving you warning of their approach.

A white planter informed me that he did not know a planter who would return to Slavery if he cauld; and I find that the opinion of every one. This is the most beautiful country I ever beheld. Such clouds I never saw, and the rising and setting sun is gorgeous beyond expression. The heat is not nearly so oppressive as it is at home at the same temperature. The trade winds are constantly blowing over this Island, and though the thermometer is now—at 12½ o'clock—at 82°, I cannot keep my papers on the table without putting weights upon them. I hope you will live to see the West Indies. If you do not you will die without knowing what a beautiful world we live in. No wonder Columbus wrote home to Queen Isabella that he found it so pleasant to live in "India" that he did not know as he should be contented to live in Spain. But I must bid you adieu for the present.

Statement of the Matron of Kings County Lunatic Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Superintendents of the poor of Kings County having discharged me from my position of Matron of Kings County Lunatic Asylum, and having volunteered an opinion in an accompanying report published in the Times of Saturday last, that I was an unsafe and unfit person to be intrusted with the duties of my office, I deem it proper to acquaint the public with the facts in relation to the matter.

In the first place the proceedings taken for the release of Miss Wolfsohn from the Asylum were not *planned* with my secret coöperation, as stated in the report of the Board, nor were they in any manner carried on by my aid, except in so far as I was bound to state the truth when called before the Court to testify concerning her condition. The only charge, so far as I am informed, that the Board preferred, was that I kept the secret of Miss Wolfshon from Wednesday, when she placed the matter in the hands of counsel, until Saturday, when the writ was served.

Believing Miss Wolfsohn sane, and supposing the matter was concluded and out of our hands, I thought myself bound to keep the secret, not for a moment supposing that the institution was interested in or desirous of detaining her if of sound mind; and I challenge Dr. Lansing or any other person to prove that during the six weeks she was under my care she exhibited the slightest trace of insanity. It was the opinion of the nurses, and of every person who visited her, that she was entirely sane, and although the girl is now perhaps properly remanded back to the Asylum, yet up to the last day of trial nothing was observed that warranted her confinement as a lunatic. The proposition made by her friends on Sunday, previous to her return, to close the matter by paying her board in any place the parties acting for her might select, shows they had little confidence in the right to detain her in a lunatic asylum; they stating as the only reason for so confining her, that at times her temper rendered it impossible to live with her.

There can be no question that her case, like many others, is of a peculiar periodical nature, which a skillful physician might understand, but which a lunatic asylum is not calculated to improve. My keeping her secret was not a coöperation, unless the intention was to remove her, to prevent the service of the writ, and in any case, the circumstances fully warrant my conduct.

As the Board have dismissed me for what they have decided to be a violation of the rules of the institution, I am content, yet I cannot but think their pronouncing me an unsafe and unfit person to be intrusted with the duties of my position, an attempt to injure me, very ungentlemanly and unjust.

A service of two years in the institution, without a word of censure or disapproval of my course, but, on the contrary, frequently expressed approbation, ought to be sufficient guaranty of my fitness for the position I occupied, or else a proof of their unfitness for theirs in keeping me there.

Ann M. Lucas.

Brooklyn, Jan. 27, 1858.

NEW BOOKS.

Great travelers are not generally great writers, for, in truth, writing and traveling require very opposite constitutional differences. The two greatest travelers of the present day, who have traveled to the best purpose, and written the best books of travel, were both averse to book-making. Sitting down in the quiet of a secluded apartment and making a record of the things they had seen, the wonders they had discovered, and the dangers they had encountered, was more distasteful to them than battling with savage tribes, or enduring hunger, cold, weariness and thirst. But the necessity for writing was upon them, and they conscientiously gave themselves up to their task, because, without it their travel would have been mere purposeless wandering, and the world not have been the wiser for their labors. The two great travelers in question—explorers, perhaps, would be the better term—were Dr. Livingstone and Dr Kane, who did not travel for the sake of travel, but to accomplish a great and benevolent purpose. Writing was not an agreeable employment to either of them, and neither thought of making a book when he set out on his great work. To Doctor Kane the confinement and labor of preparing his volumes for the press were irksome in the extreme, but he buckled down to his work as manfully and resolutely as he made his wonderful journey over the ice after deserting his little brig in its frosty fastnesses. Doctor Livingstone says that he would rather make another journey across the Continent of Africa than attempt to write another book.

A very different sort of traveler from either of these is our book-making countryman, Bayard Taylor. He travels and writes with equal facility and equal pleasure, and he travels, too, that he may write. Looking into any of his books, we do not find that he traveled with any other motive than to gather materials to make a volume, and when his volume is filled his journey is at an end; nothing more remains. But the spirit of locomotion is strong upon him; he has sturdy limbs, robust health, and an inexhaustible stock of good nature. He can start off at a moment's warning, with his writing materials, on a ramble to the North Cape, or to Terra del Fuego. He has no preferences; a Summer in Africa or a Winter in Lapland, it is all the same to him, and he turns his observations into three sources of profit—first, as letters to the journal which he makes the medium of his communications to the public; then as lectures, and lastly as books. He has a free, easy and picturesque descriptive style, and he always preserves his temper. It is marvelous to see what a uniform tone of quiet contentedness he exhibits under all circumstances, in all climes, and all societies. Lapps, Egyptians, Arabs, Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans, Germans, Englishmen and Californians are all equally agreeable to him, and he to them. He is never excited, never loses his self-possession, is never dissatisfied; and he manages by the easy flow of his narrative to infuse into his reader something of the spirit which pervades his own volumes.

The last volume of travels from the pen of this most genial of wanderers is composed of his letters from Sweden, Denmark and Lapland. The volume, published by G. P. Putnam, is entitled: *Northern Travel. Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Denmark and Lapland.* Our traveler landed at Stockholm early in December, 1856, and started immediately for the North, making his way into the Arctic circle just at that season of the year when most men would have been desirous of leaving it. But he wanted to see the Lapps in mid-winter, when the sun scarce shows its disc above the horizon, and the earth is covered with a coating of ice and snow. And it is fortunate for us, who lack the opportunity or inclination for such laborious and dangerous travel, that he was impelled by a noble enthusiasm to make a mid-winter journey in those frozen regions, for his pictures of life among that remote and little-visited people give us a more vivid sense of their peculiarities than any other traveler has furnished the world. It imparts a feeling of delicious enjoyment to sit in our warm and cosy rooms, and read his lively descriptions of reindeer traveling over the sparkling snows of Lapland, and to follow him into the huts of the Lapp peasants. It was while he was at Kantokeino, where the sun did not show itself above the horison during twenty-four hours, that he heard a man give a regular Indian war-whoop, and, on asking an explanation of the strange sound, he was told that it had been learned from Ole Bull. Mr. Taylor arrives at the conclusion, after his Arctic experiences, that the proper zone for human beings to thrive in is embraced between the 30th and 55th degrees of latitude.

The volume is about equally divided between the two seasons, but the latter part, which relates to his Summer experiences, his sketches of society in Stockholm, and his visit to the North Cape, contains more agreeable and picturesque sketches than the first half, which is occupied with the savage scenery of the country of the Lapps.

We have received from Messrs. Wiley & Halsted a small volume, entitled *The Photograph and Ambrotype Manual*, by N. G. Burgess, which probably contains all the information necessary to make a complete daguerreotypist, but we must confess our inability to pronounce a decided opinion in regard to its merits beyond those of clear writing, methodical arrangement, and good print.

T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, has published, in one handsome volume of 300 pages, a collection of short stories by the late Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.

MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

The *Knickerbocker* for February has a very striking resemblance to the past numbers of this venerable publication, which is now, we believe, the oldest on the list of our monthly periodicals. It has several continuations, the liveliest of them being the "Life of a Midshipman," which is evidently the production of a sailor, if not of a middy. The editorial department is of the same scrappy, agreeable and genial character which it has ever been since the Magazine fell into the hands of its present editor, some twenty-five years ago. The *Knickerbocker* is a monument of conservatism in our "shifting bank of sand." It has undergone no more change than the Palisades, and appears to be good for another quarter of a century at least.

Harper's, for February has no striking characteristic beyond its general excellence. A certain amount of entertaining reading matter and a certain number of illustrations are just as much a matter of course in this popular Magazine as flowers in June. The third part of the "Virginians," which, to many readers, is the most attractive reading in *Harper*, is more interesting than the two previous numbers. The story is beginning to take form; the two brothers, who are the heroes of the novel, are growing up to man's estate, and it will not be long before the interest of the narrative will be greatly heightened by the rupture between the mother country and the colonies, when the two high-spirited boys will take opposite sides in the quarrel. The present number brings us to Braddock's defeat, and the interval between then and the Declaration of Independence will not occupy much time. The only obstacle to the unqualified enjoyment of the story by American readers, is the familiar introduction of Washington, whom we have all been accustomed to contemplate either in his uniform of buff and blue, standing grandly by his white charger, or dressed in his solemn suit of black, with his ruffled hand extended, and his face beaming with dignity and patriotism. He is a most intractable subject for the novelist, and we are half afraid that even the genius of Thackeray will fail to draw a picture of him that will not outrage the popular sense of propriety. The good boy Washington, the dignified and respectable farmer Washington, the hero Washington, and the statesman Washington, are the phases of his character which the people are familiar with and venerate; but the every-day man Washington, the Washington subjected to the common frivolities and vexations of ordinary life, is a figure that we have no knowledge of, nor any desire to become acquainted with. We hope, therefore, that, for his own sake, Mr. Thackeray will introduce the Father of his Country as seldom as possible, and, if possible, only in his grand and heroic characters. Historical personages are at the best awkward subjects to the romancer, and the true business of the writer of fiction is with fictitious personages of his own creation. The mixture of the real and the ideal, the historical and the fictitious, rarely produces an agreeable or consistent effect.

The fourth number of the *Atlantic* is a kind of trial number of the work. The editor must, by this time, have become familiarized with his work; he has had an opportunity to test the ability of his contributors, and to be able to calculate with tolerable accuracy the chances of a supply of material. He has been able to feel the public pulse, too, and to square himself to his place. We may look upon the present number, therefore, as affording an indication of what the Magazine will be hereafter. Viewed in this light, then, we think that the *Atlantic* appears to decided advantage, and that it promises well for the future. It is more varied in its contents than either of the preceding numbers, and the general character of the articles is more magazinish. It is, also, better made up, the first article instead of treating on some remote or indifferent subject, is a very timely one and full of local interest, being on the subject of the great failures of last Fall. The causes of that, and of all other panics, are discussed in a lively manner, and there is no lack of statistical information. The author does not pretend to be a Mill, nor a Ricardo, but he is quite as agreeable and instructive for magazine readers as if he were both combined. Following this we have a poem of two pages, possibly by Longfellow, on the "Busts of Goethe and Schiller." Then comes a too brief story entitled the "Librarian's Story," then another poem, and a gossipy article about pictures. A grave article about "Cretins and Idiots," discussing what has been and what can be done for them, follows. Then an epistolary poem succeeds, which savors strongly of the Rugby poet of Toper-na-fuosich, and after it a pleasant article on the "Aquarium." The "Queen of the Red Chessman," is a beautiful phantasy, weird and witchy, but yet full of tenderness, and the most delicate fancy. A brief essay on Tea—the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"—an article on Beranger, a most capital paper about New-England Ministers, something about Kansas usurpation, a skreed about art in the Pre-Raphaelistic vein, two or three more poems, and the literary notices, which are very good, but very brief, complete the number. Altogether, the fourth number of the *Atlantic* makes a very gratifying promise of a long career, and we trust that its future will at least justify its promise, and that it will not, like all our other works of the same pretensions, after a few brilliant flashes, suddenly go out, and leave the world of monthly literature in amazement and consternation at its disappearance.

Norway Wolves and Human Passions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was thinking one day, sadly enough too, of my positive, terrible tendency to evil. I *felt* it. I had given away to passion, and my poor heart was torn. A copy of the *Living Age* happened to be lying near me. I took it up and read "The Sledge Drive to Church," a story of Old Norway. A pack of wolves are following the sledge, which contained a family on their way home from church. The lad Olaf kneels at his sister's side and prays, "O, Lord Jesus, please drive away these dreadful wolves, and let us all get safe home."

This prayer had another meaning for me, so apt, so instantly entering my heart, that tears fairly came to my eyes. I repeated to myself many, many times, "O, Lord Jesus, drive away these dreadful wolves of *passion*." This seemed exactly the cry my poor soul needed to make—the short, quick, imploring cry for aid—the furious brutes already surrounding me.

Our passions are like the wolves. The whole pack pursues us. We more than see them on our track—we feel their hateful presence—we feel their hot, brutal breath. Their tongues are out, and their infernal eyes flashing. How they drag us down! "O, Lord Jesus, please drive away *these* dreadful wolves, and let me get *safe home*."

Aaron Burr and Mrs. Coghlan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Rev. Mr. Milburn is certainly in error in attributing Mrs. Coghlan's ruin to Aaron Burr. Every word which Mrs. Coghlan's narrative contains concerning her connection with Col. Burr, is transferred to the sixth chapter of Mr. Parton's new work on the *Life and Times of Burr*. She therein charges her ruin *to the brutality and neglect of her husband*, whom she was forced to marry, long after she had parted with Colonel Burr forever.

Justice to the Dead.

A Handsome Thing.

Newark, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this day's issue, from New-Jersey, and under the caption of "A good deed in a naughty world," appears a pleasing instance of generosity and kind feeling. Let me add another still more pleasing instance of generosity, and one worthy also of record.

Some few weeks since a man went into one of the most prominent southern clothing establishments of this city, to solicit alms for a family very destitute, and who had lost a child, and had no means of burying it. After receiving a donation from one of the employers, he proceeded among the employes, receiving liberally of their little. Before leaving, he was summoned to return to the office. On repairing thither, he was told by the employer that the men were not able to give; that they were working on short time, and had families to support; that he was better able, and desired to know the sum collected. On being told, he immediately handed out the amount, with a request that to each man should be returned the amount he respectively contributed.

The Connecticut Counterfeiters.—The New Haven *Palladium* says: "It appears that the gang of counterfeiters at Waterbury was more extensive, and indulged more largely in their peculiar business than was at first supposed. Another of these rogues, named Augustus Frost, was arrested on Monday, he being *the seventh* that has been captured at Waterbury. The three first arrested, Dunbar, Cowd and Thomson, have had their trial postponed to the 5th of February. The next three, Baker, Wilson and Davis, were examined on Monday evening, and two were committed for trial, while Baker was released, the evidence being insufficient. The evidence discloses extensive arrangements to issue spurious money in large quantities.

Mortality of New-Orleans.—The total mortality of New-Orleans during the year past was 6,067, which is an excess of 373 deaths over the year 1856, and 1656 less than the last eight months of 1855. The deaths from yellow fever last year numbered 199. How this fever originated is a question which it is difficult to determine. The report examines it at great length, but arrives at no satisfactory conclusion beyond a conjecture that the disease may have been introduced and domiciliated here from the French steamship of war *Tonnerre*.

The Goshen Bank Robbers.—We have seen letters to the effect that the Directors of the Goshen Bank are entirely satisfied with the course of the Chief of Police, in the arrest of one of the robbers of that Bank, and which pay the efficiency of our police a high compliment. No reward has been paid at all as yet.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

New Treaty with the Seneca Indians at Tonawanda.

From the Friends' Review.

The public may be gratified to learn that the litigation between the "Ogden Land Company," and the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, which has been carried on for the last fifteen years, is likely to be terminated by a treaty which was entered into on the 5th of last month.

To those who are acquainted with most of the circumstances which have induced the litigation referred to, this treaty is particularly gratifying; and philanthropists will rejoice to hear, that a contract has at last been made with a band of Indians, which appears to have for its basis, an acknowledgment that the Red Man has rights which should be respected. That the readers of the *Review* may appreciate what has been gained for the Indians, I will endeavor, as briefly as possible, to give a synopsis of the principal matters bearing on the recent treaty.

Without tracing the matter further back than 1786, it appears the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ceded to the State of New-York the government, sovereignty and jurisdiction of four parcels of land, situated in the last-named State, amounting in all to 114,869 acres. And New-York ceded to Massachusetts *the right of preëmption* of the soil from Indians, and all other titles of New-York to the same.

By this latter cession, the State of Massachusetts only, in fact, acquired the *right to purchase, to the exclusion of all others, when the Indians should conclude to sell their lands.*

Subsequently, Thomas L. Ogden and Joseph Fellows acquired from the State of Massachusetts its right to purchase the soil of the Indians.

In the year 1830, an act was passed by the General Government, providing "for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories." We now come to the year 1838, when a treaty was made "with the New-York Indians," and so far as the Seneca tribe were concerned, it was a very unrighteous instrument, and one which a member of the Company expressed, in the latter part of his life, "covered each one of them with a cart-load of infamy."

Without entering into a detailed account to show *how* the "Company" obtained the signatures of a majority of chiefs out of the three bands of the Seneca tribe, which, if the testimony of Indians before our Courts is reliable, were nearly all obtained by bribery or fraud, we find that in this year the Indians agreed to sell their lands, 114,869 acres, with their *improvements*, for the sum of $202,000, (49,920 acres of the above lie adjacent to the city of Buffalo) The Indians agreed that the United States should receive the money from the "Company," and they (the Indians) were to receive 320 acres of land in the now Territory of Kansas for each soul of their tribe. Upon the "*sober* second thought" of the Indians, they became *decided* that they would not willingly submit to its terms. For divers reasons, this treaty was never carried into effect. But on the 20th of 5th month, 1842, another treaty was entered into, by the terms of which, the parties, with the exception of the Tonawandas, agreed to a "compromise," viz.:

The Indians will give up the two Reservations of Buffalo and Tonawanda, (the latter situated in the County of Genesee,) amounting together to 62,720 acres of choice land, and receive therefor the two Reservations of Cattaraugus and Alleghany, containing 52,149 acres. That part of the former treaty, however, which granted to each Indian 320 acres of land in the territory west of Missouri, was again stipulated.

Under the above arrangement the Buffalo Band left the land of the graves of Red Jacket and Cornplanter, for their new homes in the wilderness of the West. But before two years had elapsed, they saw that if they remained longer where they were, hunger and sickness would soon make an end of their once powerful band, and most of those who remained alive to this time, took up their toilsome journey, to return to their brethren in the State of New-York. Of this number many died before they reached their former homes, Those of them who reached their former abodes now reside on the three other Reservations, mostly on the Cattaraugus and Alleghany.

For several years the Tonawandas have been slowly but steadily advancing in the cultivation of the soil and in general intelligence, and are fast assimilating to the customs of the whites.

Within a few years past they have erected several very comfortable dwellings, with the conveniences which they observe in the houses of their white neighbors, by whom they are surrounded and with whom they mostly live on terms of friendship.

They have many good minds amongst them, and can point with a feeling of just pride to their head chief, Ely S. Parker, who, for some years, held a very responsible station as Civil Engineer, in the employ of the State of New-York, and now holds a post in the same capacity under the General Government.

All who heard their case argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, a few months since, will recollect seeing this same Indian, and that he was well posted on the points he desired his counsel to press upon the attention of the Court. He was also in attendance with his counsel and a few of his friends, when they waited on the President, a few months since, to make a final appeal to him for protection. And it will not derogate from any one in attendance at this interview, to believe his suggestions were worthy of consideration.

In fifth month last, the President sent a Commissioner, who formally ordered the Indians to leave their Reservation by the following Autumn, or the Government, as then advised, would after that take active measures for their removal. It was after this order that the Indians concluded to make a final appeal to the President for protection. And of his attention to their petition, his sympathy for them, and his determination to do justice in the case, his order for a new treaty is the best evidence.

By former treaties, and under the law providing for an "exchange of lands," the Seneca Nation, and, of course, the Tonawandas, became entitled to a large tract of land in Kansas, it being 320 acres for each individual Indian; and any number of them had a right to remove there, and take possession of such lands. The share of the Tonawandas would amount to about 208,000 acres. They are also entitled to their share of the sum of $400,000, set apart for the expense of their removal, and for their support for the first year of their residence in the far West. By the present arrangement, the Tonawandas agree (all the chiefs signing except one who was "afraid of treaties") to relinquish all the above rights to the Government, which allows them $256,000, which is at the rate of about $1 25 per acre for the lands which the band could have demanded in Kansas. They also get from the Ogden Company the "improvement," and certain other moneys, due under the treaty of 1842.

With this sum they purchase of the Ogden Company not less than 6,500 acres of their Reservation, or a larger amount if the Indians choose to purchase, which the Company or its assigns are willing to sell at a price not far from $25 per acre. But this quantity will be amply sufficient for the agricultural purposes of the Band, which now numbers about 650 souls, and is all they will make an effort to acquire.

The Company are to execute a deed with the usual covenants; said deed to be held in trust for their sole use and benefit. The balance of the money paid by the United States, not invested in the lands of their Reservation, is to be secured to them in stocks of the United States, or the State of New-York; and the income arising therefrom to be paid as other annuities are now paid them

It will be seen therefore, that this is a bargain advantageous to both parties, for the Government has the 208,000 acres immediately contiguous to Missouri,—saves the expense of removing the Indians thither, and a year's support; and the painful necessity that would have arisen, of a forcible removal.

The great advantage to the Indians in this treaty over others, it will be observed, is, that it *extinguishes the preëmption right to purchase*, which has been an immense power in the hands of speculators, and has induced aggressions which the illiterate red man has been unable to resist. They also have a deed in fee, under which they will rest assured no one can dispossess them of their lands without their consent.

The Indians, and their many friends in this section, duly appreciate the special interest President Buchanan has taken in this matter; for to him and the Secretary of the Interior, Jacob Thompson, (Commissioner Denver concurring,) mainly belongs the credit of proposing, and of course of ordering, the present treaty to be based on the principle of securing both to the Government and to the Indians their just rights.

In this connection should John H. Martindale, the principal attorney for the Indians, also be mentioned. He has for the last fifteen years devoted his best powers, in the meridian of life, to defending them, in the numerous suits brought against them, and also to protecting their interest from the aggressions of settlements under the Ogden titles. In all which cases he has been uniformly successful in all the Courts in this State, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

By the above humane arrangement, if ratified by the Senate, which can scarcely be doubted, the Tonawandas retain their old home, to which they are so strongly attached; and a few years will determine whether it is their "manifest destiny" to "dwindle away" before the ameliorating influences of civilization. W. H. P.

Batavia, 12 mo., 1857.

Message of the Governor of Louisiana.

The annual Message of Gov. Wickliffe to the Legislature of Louisana, shows that the State has a balance in the Treasury of $48,416. The estimated receipts for the ensuing year are $1,100,000. The estimated expenditures are $1,148,000—showing a probable deficit for 1858 of $270,386. The current resources are gradually sinking below the expenditures,—so that, like Wisconsin, the State is financially "short," and gives promise of being shorter. Rigid economy in expenditure is urgently pressed upon the Legislature, as a highly necessary proceeding. The annual charge for the public printing is stated at $40,000; publication of documents being made in French and English. Profuse expenditure for charitable and educational interests is also hinted at as a fruitful source of financial embarrassment. The costs of criminal prosecution in the parishes is estimated at $50,000 for 1858. The Governor suggests a return to the old system of compelling the parishes, in place of the State, to foot these bills. Delinquent taxpayers are also commended to the mercies of the Parish Sheriffs. The aggregate of Railroad bonds issued in 1857 was 126,000, making a general total of $1,636,000. The recent revulsion has a large share of notice. It is attributed to an undue expansion of credit. Touching Banks, the Governor says:

"In looking back at the condition of the banks, as reported by the President of the Board of Currency, it will be apparent that they were not in that degree of real strength in August and September last which the then already arising financial distress demanded. The monthly statements of the Board of Currency, for each of these three months, reveal the fact that the real coin *in vault* differed from the tabular exhibit of specie by from six to eight hundred thousand dollars. So grave a discrepancy indicates a lack of fairness in the returns, or a defect in the law, which demands your attention. As we have already incurred most of the evils of a rapid contraction of the currency, it will be wise to determine whether our banking laws might not be so modified as to permanently secure to us a more decisively metallic currency. If the circulation of the Banks of the State were limited to issues of ten dollars and upwards, I am satisfied a great step would be made to accomplish this end.

Gov. Wickliff's views on the Kansas question, and the means for extending Slavery, are significantly expressed. He says:

Kansas has now assumed all the attributes of a sovereign State, and demands and is entitled to an admission into the Union as an equal of the other States. It is to be hoped that the Congress of the United States, aided by the voices of the patriotic citizens of every State, will make joint effort with our experienced Chief Magistrate to remove this disturbing question from the halls of Congress, by the speedy admission of Kansas under its present Constitution, to the benefits and privileges of our cherished Confederacy. I know of no other mode by which to give this matter a quiet and satisfactory adjustment, agreeable alike to the South and the conservative sentiment of the North. The theory of non-intervention by Congress or *other Federal authority*, with the question of Slavery in the Territories is coming to a practical solution; while the great principle of popular sovereignty is working out its legitimate results. Under its operation, three new States are prepared to take their places in the Confederacy: their people, by a direct vote, or through their representatives, duly empowered, have determined the nature of their domestic institutions satisfactorily to themselves; and if, on examination, their fundamental laws prove to be republican in form, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, it only remains for Congress to enroll their names upon the list of States, as coequals thereof in every respect. This is what the Southern States will require of their agents in Congress, whether the new States to be admitted have established Slavery or not; this is the extent of the demands of the South upon their Northern brethren. We ask nothing but the practical application of the doctrine of *Non-intervention.* We could not, consistently with our obligations to the Union, ask more; less we cannot take, and preserve our honor and Constitutional rights.

The abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is an object much to be desired by the South. It would open the way to the successful application of the celebrated Monroe doctrine to the affairs of American governments, and to the exclusion, in the future, of the interference of European despots, in matters exclusively affecting the interests of the people and governments so interfered with. *It is clearly manifested that the Southern States of this Union must look southward for that expansion of the Slavery area, so necessary for the maintenance of the equilibrium of the United States Senate, and for the future progress of their agricultural prosperity.* It is just and right that the Federal Government and the Northern States bow to the immutable decrees of a natural law, and not resist the South in the spread of her institutions to regions so palpably pointed to by the finger of destiny for her occupation.

Medical.

Professor Timothy Childs relates, in the *American Medical Monthly*, a curious case of fatal apoplexy of the cerebellum. In the Summer of 1853, a young lady, aged 19, in taking care of her sister's infant, amused it by shaking her own head rapidly and violently a great number of times. Faintness and vomiting followed, and she was confined to her bed several days. On going out again, she could not walk witout staggering. Various prescriptions were used; none relieved her, except that a seton was thought temporarily to do some good. In December, 1854, Dr. C. found she could not walk without help, and was growing rapidly blind; there was constant dull pain in the region of the occiput, bowels torpid, &c. A seton in the nape of the neck and a mild course of protiodide of mercury improved the vision for a time, but entire blindness followed, and in January, 1855, a general convulsion took place, in a second attack of which she died, with intellect unaffected. Autopsy revealed "an old hardened clot of blood, of the size of a large walnut, in the centre of the cerebellum," "bathed in nearly two ounces of yellow serum inclosed in a cyst." The other organs were healthy.

M. Geoffroy, a highly respected physician of Avignon, in France, formerly Mayor of that city, and for many years at the head of the Asylum for the Insane, was lately assassinated by an epileptic inmate of the establishment. The wretched patient was subject to fits of furious mania, but had for some time past been very quiet, and was thought to be in a fair way of recovery. He was a tailor by trade, and busy at work, on the 30th of April last, during M. Geoffroy's presence in the ward. Towards the end of his visit, he requested the doctor to look at his leg, where he stated he was experiencing pain; and while M. Geoffroy was stooping to examine the limb, the man passed his arm round M. Geoffroy's neck, and thrust into the left side of his chest the long scissors used in the trade. He was just going to make a second thrust when he was secured by the house-surgeon and the steward. The weapon had reached the heart, and M. Geoffroy died in a few moments. The patient had not evinced any dislike for the ill-fated physician, and was most respectful and docile. It is supposed the horrible deed was done while the patient was laboring under a hallucination.

A medical man named Salle, practicing in Nancy, was completing the operation of tracheotomy, which he had undertaken upon a child suffering from putrid sore throat. Dr. Salle, who was only twenty-nine years of age, seeing the trachea quickly filling with blood, put his lips to the wound, and drew by inspiration the fluid ready to choke the child. The next day, the same putrid state of the fauces and the tonsils appeared in M. Salle, and forty-eight hours afterward he died, in spite of the efforts made by his colleagues to save their noble-minded friend's life.

Army Medical Board.—The War Department has ordered a Board of Medical Officers to assemble at Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday, April 1, 1858, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment to the medical staff of the army as may be invited to present themselves. The Board will consist of Surgeons C. A. Finley, R. S. Satterlee, S. P. Moore; Assistant-Surgeon L. A. Edwards.

Affairs in Liberia.

The annual Message of Gov. Benson to the Legislature of Liberia, was delivered on the 10th of December. The recepts of the Republic in 1857 were $47,556; expenditures, $47,048—balance in hand, $507. The foreign debt is $8,000. Foreign relations are quiet. Girard Ralston, an American, residing in London, has been appointed and recognized as Consul-General of the Republic in England. He is negotiating a postal treaty with that Government. His request for permission to repair the Liberia Government schooner *Lark* in an English dock was answered by an offer to make the repairs gratuitously. The *Lark* is a present from Her Majesty's Government. The President has also been notified of a present from the French Government of the schooner *Hirondelle*, carrying six eighteen-pound carronades.

The Manchester Cottton Supply Association, through the British Consul, is moving for the production of Cotton in Liberia on an extensive scale.

The steam saw mill, sent out some time since from Pennsylvania, was in successful operation; and the steam sugar mill, from New-York, would be started in about two weeks, by gentlemen who have a large quantity of cane ready for grinding.

The erection of the Liberia College buildings, the materials of which were sent out from Boston, was in progress.

A large share of Governor Benson's Message is devoted to a consideration of the French emigration scheme, which is declared to be nothing more than the slave-trade in disguise. The Governor says: "I will forbear to particularize further than to say, that by this system wars have been fomented among the native tribes within this Republic, to make prisoners with which to supply emigrant ships; and though this may not have been intended by, or fully known to, some of the masters and owners of such ships, yet they are nevertheless facts within the knowledge of our citizens, as well as of foreigners trading on our coast. This gave rise to the renewal, last year, of the proclamation by this Government, enjoining upon all such ships a strict compliance with the law requiring the procurement of passports."

The late mission of Ex-President Roberts to Europe was partly on this business. He arrived in England, Oct. 8, and after a few days went on to France.

Harvard College—Interesting to Students.—The Board of Overseers of Harvard have voted to place the Observatory under the care of an officer to be known as the "Director of the Observatory and Phillips Professor of Astronomy," in respect to the memory of the late Edward B. Phillips. Amos A. Lawrence, Treasurer of the College, is voted a salary of $1,500 a year. The Legislature is to be memorialized to pass a law authorizing the permanent separation of the Theological School from the University.

Hon. E. R. Hoar submitted an interesting report from a Committee appointed to consider what measures, if any, may be adopted to reduce the expenses incident to a residence at Cambridge by the members of the University while pursuing an education there, and to confer with the Faculties of the University for the purpose of effecting such a reduction if possible. The report states that in regard to the two great sources of expense, room-rent and board, there is undoubtedly a great and growing cause of complaint, and a remedy should be found if possible. It is the principal cause of the high cost of obtaining an education at Harvard College, and the Committee regard it as extremely injurious to the welfare of the institution. The Committee do not suggest any plan to remedy these evils, but are of opinion that the Board of Overseers should recommend that there be erected additional buildings or rooms for the undergraduates when the College shall have any funds which may properly be appropriated to such an object.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Geographical and Statistical Society.

A meeting took place of the Geographical Section of this Society on Thursday evening, at the University, to receive a paper written for the Section by Professor Cooke, on "The General Geology of the State of New-Jersey." Dr. Hawks occupied the Chair, and the attendance comprised about fifty persons.

The Professor commenced by observing that Lieut. Viele having already presented a paper upon the geographical and topographical survey of New-Jersey, the observations of the evening would be confined to its geological features.

The northern division of the State was considered as divisible into three districts: The primitive region, which is the extension of the Highlands; the Kittatinney region, on the northwest; and the southeast border of the northern division, characterized by the red sandstone, the principal rock, and the ridges of trap which traverse it in various directions. The primary region was described as remarkable for its mountains. The subject was illustrated by reference to a map, and also to geological diagrams of the sections, cross and longitudinal, illustrating the strike and dip of the strata. The large tract lying to the southeast of the green-sand was described as being an equally unpromising field for industrial as well as for geological pursuits. But the productiveness of the green-sand, or marl, was particularly noted.

In New-Jersey, indistinct remains of plants were not uncommon in red sand-stone quarries; and very distinct impressions of fishes have been found at Boonton, in this rock. Fossil foot-marks, so common in red sand-stone of the Connecticut valley, had never been observed here. Thin seams of coal had been met with in several localities, but not in quantity to encourage mining for it. The dip of the rock is towards the northwest, just the reverse of that of the formations lying on either side of it. The belt was described as more than twenty miles wide in its broadest part, and as dipping from 10° to 20° to the northwest. The trap rock, which forms the abrupt ridges so characteristic of the surface of this formation, had not materially disturbed the dip of the red sandstone. The successive strata through the whole State were traced to three distant geological periods. To enter intelligibly into their definition, afforded by Professor Cooke, would require very extended description. The uniform dip of the gneiss rocks, to the southeast formed the subject of some curious speculation. Iron ore mines exist to the number of 100 or more in the northwest division, offering an inexhaustible supply, the veins not being continuous. The subject was well received, and terminated by a vote of thanks to the demonstrator, proposed by ex-Governor Seymour, in which that gentleman urged the importance of geological knowledge to those who had the desire to invest property in the soil.

Before the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. Jay, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, presented a letter of acknowledgment from Mr. Struve, of the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg, and the Russian Central Observatory, returning thanks for his election as a corresponding member; and also a note from Mr. Daniel C. Gilman, of Yale College Library, addressed to Mr. Folsom, the Domestic Secretary, transmitting on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society of Berlin a set of their transactions, and of their journal, which was published for many years, under the supervision of the late Dr. Gumprecht, of that Institution.

Lecture on the Workings of the English Emancipation Act.

On Thursday evening, in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner Prince and Marion streets, Rev. C. W. Denison, for a considerable period a resident in the West Indies, gave a discourse, or, according to the advertisement, "an official sketch of the workings of the act for the abolition of Slavery in the British West India Islands." The audience was very meagre—not numbering more than fifty persons in all.

The lecturer arrived a few minutes after the hour designated, apologized for his lack of promptitude, and, in the absence of the Pastor, offered the prayer.

At the conclusion of the hymn the lecturer proceeded with his address. He adverted to the additional importance with which his subject was invested by recent newspaper articles, asserting the evils consequent on the Emancipation act, and the failure of that measure to benefit either the white man or the black. He spoke of the peculiar facilities he enjoyed for forming an impartial judgment of the act, having occupied an official position in British Guiana, and disclaimed any intention of promoting ill feeling between the Northern and Southern States of the Union, or of exciting prejudice against any section of the confederacy. In regard to the act itself, the expectations on all sides were very large. On the one hand the compensation, amounting to $100,000,000, was so immense a sum that people naturally expected from it very marked and extensive results. On the other hand the planters labored under the impression that, to some extent, their rights were interfered with, whilst the negroes felt themselves subjected to the disadvantages of being utterly destitute of power in the Government, and of receiving none of the compensation paid for their emancipation. One of the defects of the act was its failure to provide rates of payment for the labor of the emancipated slave. Other difficulties interposed themselves. A drought occurred, during which the emancipated laborers were unable to gather in the crops. And to this was to be added the intrinsic difficulty of conducting this experiment of freedom fairly, because of its being managed through agents, the planters being mainly absentees! Notwithstanding these obstacles, the result of his observations convinced him that emancipation had not been a failure. The first proof of this he advanced was that both the planters and the people were contented. He never met with one man or woman, in all the hundreds of thousands whom he had seen, who said that he or she wished to go back again to Slavery. And this feeling was not confined to the people. He never knew a planter to feel dissatisfied with emancipation. Nay, more, emancipation had increased the production of goods of domestic growth, and had extended commerce with foreign nations. In the best days of Slavery, there had been produced in Guiana 59,000 hogsheads of sugar of 2,250 lbs. each, and this was thought to be a large production; but in the year previous to his leaving British Guiana, there were produced 62,000 hogsheads of sugar, each of the same weight; thus making a gain of 3,000 hogsheads of sugar by liberty, over the best days of Slavery. The same improvement could be shown in Barbadoes. Not only was the production greater, but the consumption was greater, showing an increase of comfort among the people themselves. The foreign shipping had doubled. For every five American ships that landed at Georgetown before emancipation, ten would now be found, laden with American beef and Yankee notions, for which they brought back solid gold and silver. The character of the newspapers published there indicated the great social progress of the people. The *Royal Gazette*, published in Georgetown, had whole columns of advertisements of bureaus, chairs, rocking-chairs, bridal bonnets, children's bonnets, &c. Only think of an emancipated negro using a rocking-chair, or an emancipated negress getting married and wearing a bridal bonnet! Schools were established in the most populous localities, and he had statistics in his possession to show that twenty or thirty thousand children were enrolled as pupils, gathered in comfortable places, and all learning the rudiments of a good English education. These children were not inferior in their attainments to any he had ever seen. In geography, and more especially in arithmetic, the colored boys of British Guiana would bear comparison with any boys he had ever met in any schools of his own country. The people had increased in their attendance at their churches; in fact their churches were as well attended as our own. The only drawback to the general morality was the introduction of ardent spirits by the Portuguese, and some of the English residents. He was sorry to say that there was a danger growing up among the emancipated people in this respect. As the crowning proofs of the success of British Emancipation, he stated the fact that other nations had followed the example of England and emancipated their slaves in the immediate vicinity of the British colonies, and asserted that it had been established by unquestionable statistics that crime had lessened since emancipation took place.

On motion of the pastor of the Church, who had entered during the delivery of the address, the thanks of the audience were conveyed to the lecturer, and, after a collection to defray expenses, and the singing of a hymn by the choir, the assembly dispersed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Sufficiency of Demand and Notice of Protest.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Jan. 27.

Before Judge Stewart.

Jacob J. Reynolds and Henry Slingerland vs. *Philip Smith.*—This was an action against the defendant as the drawer of a check for $58 on the Island City Bank, dated Sept. 1, 1858, payable to the order of the plaintiffs.

The defence was that the plaintiffs were guilty of laches in not using due diligence in presenting said check at the Bank; also want of notice of protest.

The notary who protested the check testified that at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 1, he presented said check to a book-keeper in and in charge of the Island City Bank for payment, that the book-keeper handed said check back to him, and shook his head, saying "No funds," or "Nothing for that," and said he believed the drawer thereof resided in New-York, that he could not tell where; that on the same evening he deposited in the New-York City Post-Office a notice of protest for the drawer, directed Philip Smith, New-York, and that he paid the postage thereon.

For the defence the paying teller of the Island City Bank was examined; he testified that the Bank suspended payment at the close of business on 2d September, that he did not remember the presentation of defendant's check, nor did he know whether defendant had funds in said bank sufficient to pay the same. The book-keeper testified that about Sept. 1 he saw a check of defendant's presented at the Bank, but he did not remember the amount, nor did he recognize the check in the suit as the one; that the check was good on Sept, 2, and that he would not refuse to pay a check if it was good.

Counsel for defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground that there was no evidence of sufficient demand for payment, and also no sufficient notice of protest to the drawer to charge him.

The Judge denied the motion on the ground that the evidence showed a sufficient demand and refusal to pay by an officer of the Bank authorized to give such answer, And that due diligence had been used to charge the drawer, notice of protest having been addressed and mailed to him in conformity with the act entitled, "An act in relation to commercial, paper," passed April 14, 1857, chapter 416, laws of 1857, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs, and $12 extra costs.

The Greenwich-street Murder—Continuation of O'Connell's Trial—Third Day's Proceedings.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

The Court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The room was still more crowded than on the preceding days, every available foot of space being occupied. The first witness called was

Christian Marten, the husband of Francesca Marten, examined on Thursday, and the keeper of the lager-bier saloon in which the outrage was committed.—He said that, on the night in question, he closed his saloon between eight and nine o'clock, being afraid of rowdies; there were three in the saloon, besides himself, his wife, his wife's sister, Eliza Diedrich, two girls called Louisa and Mary, John Wagner, his bar-keeper Winkle, and a man called Christian; he heard a knock at the door, and knew it was Sailor Dan's knock, because he always knocked in that way; this was about nine o'clock; he did not answer the knock, but blew out the light, to make Sailor Dan think he had gone to bed; Sailor Dan then reascended the steps leading down to the saloon, (a basement,) and threw a stone at the door—at least, somebody threw a stone at the door, and he thought it was Sailor Dan; he did not know if the stone broke the door open, but the next thing he knew, Sailor Dan was in the saloon, and passed through to the back door, where he let three others in; Sailor Dan came in himself at the back door; witness recognized them as the prisoners Hagan, Toole and O'Connell; Sailor Dan only brought Toole into the bar-room with him; Hagan and O'Connell remained in the gangway (passage;) Toole took hold of his wife rudely, when Sailor Dan said, "Let her alone, he is a married woman;" Toole let her go, and just at that time her sister passed through the bar-room, with a child in her arms; Toole seized her from behind; Hagan sprang from the gangway, and assaulted her in front; the deceased, Teresa Spitzlein, then rose from a chair, in which she was seated, and said, in German, "Gentlemen, sit down;" Sailor Dan then turned upon her, caught hold of her from behind, while Toole seized her in front, and they both dragged her into the passage; she resisted with her hands as much as she could; wife of witness and her sister went for a policeman, but could not find one; then some of the men who were present went after one; presently Leslie Blackbury rushed down the steps from the street, and cried, "Boys, boys, clear out;" Sailor Dan and Hagan, who were in the bar-room, immediately went out; witness lighted a candle, and took his wife to look after Teresa; she went to the back room, and immediately called him; he went and saw O'Connell committing the outrage; his hands were clutched about the throat of deceased. [The evidence here is totally unfit for publication.] O'Connell left the saloon, and Teresa came out of the back room; her face was very white; her eyes rolled wildly; large quantities of foam were dropping from her mouth; she staggered to the bed occupied by the sister of witness' wife, and died in a few minutes.

Mr. Clinton cross-examined this witness for two hours and a half, but elicited nothing that could damage the case of the prosecution. It was sought to be shown that deceased was a woman of bad character, but the attempt signally failed.

The Court here took a recess of half an hour. On reassembling,

John Wegler was examined by the prosecution—He was a boarder at Marten's lager-bier saloon; remembers the night of Teresa Spitzlein's death; Marten, Teresa Spitzlein, himself and two women were in the saloon; he heard somebody knock at the door, calling to be let in; Marten put out the light; after the light was put out, he heard the man who knocked go up stairs to the street; believes he came into the saloon from behind; he came into the bar-room; it was Sailor Dan; he asked where a certain man was, who went to the hospital that day; there was then a knock at the back door, and Sailor Dan went out and let in three or four others; (witness identified them as Sailor Dan, Toole and Hagan;) Dan and the others got hold of some women in the bar-room; two of them took hold of Teresa Spitzlein, and dragged her into the gangway; she grasped hold of the gangway and resisted; Sailor Dan struck her hand down when she grasped the gangway, or threshold; about a quarter of an hour afterwards I saw deceased sitting on Mrs. Marten's sister's bed, very white, and foaming at the mouth.

To a Juror—Deceased was pushed feet first into the gangway; her feet dragged along.

Thomas C. Finnell M. D., was next examined by Mr. Sedgwick.

Mr. Clinton proceeded to cross-examine this witness minutely, but the result was of no importance.

To Mr. Whiting—Excluding all the surrounding circumstances, my opinion is that from the *post-mortem* examination, deceased came to her death by violence.

The Court, at 7 o'clock P. M., adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

MARINE COURT—General Term—Jan. 28.

Before Justices A. A. Thompson, F. McCarthy, A. K. Maynard.

Palen, Respondent, vs. *Wood, Appellant.*—Affirmed with costs.

Shultz vs. *Peyser.*—Affirmed with costs.

Grant vs. *Taylor.*—Affirmed with costs.

Agate vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Affirmed with costs.

Smith vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Affirmed with costs.

Sturges vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Affirmed with costs.

Gurley vs. *Artois.*—New trial; costs to abide event.

Smith vs. *Barnes.*—New trial; costs to abide event.

Mulrey vs. *Hall.*—Affirmed, with costs—Justice Maynard dissenting.

Strong vs. *Kissam.*—Judgment reversed as to George Kissam, and affirmed as to Seabury Kissam—Justice Thompson dissenting.

Dietz vs. *Ward.*—New trial; costs to abide event, with liberty to plaintiff amend complaint.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Jan. 29.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

The estate of Joseph S. Taylor.—The wife of Joseph S. Taylor, late Street Commissioner, applied to the Surrogate some time ago for letters of administration on his estate; and on giving what was then considered sufficient bonds, the letters were granted. Subsequently a doubt arose as to the sufficiency of the bonds, and other parties interested asked that they should be increased. The argument was heard yesterday, and a decision will probably be rendered on Wednesday.

A Stay of Proceedings in the Case of Gallagher.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

A writ of error and a stay of proceedings in the case of James Gallagher, convicted at a recent term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Termer, for the murder of Hugh Kelly, at No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the 30th of August last, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th of February, has been granted, and the case will be heard on the second Tuesday of February.

The following are the papers in the case:

THE ORDER.

The People of the State of New-York to the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Kings, send greeting: Because in the record of proceedings and also in the giving of judgment by you in favor of us against James Gallagher, upon an indictment found and tried in said Court, for the crime or offence of murder committed by the said Jas. Gallagher, aided and abetted by one Patrick Kelly in and upon the body of Hugh Kelly, manifest error, as is alleged, hath intervened to the great damage of the said Gallagher; and we being willing that the error of any kind should be corrected and full and speedy justice done in the premises, do command you that without delay you distinctly and openly send under your seal the record and proceedings aforesaid, with all things touching the same, to our Justices of our Supreme Court, at the next General Term thereof, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, the second Tuesday of February now next, 1858. This the record of proceedings aforesaid and the judgment aforesaid being inspected by our said Supreme Court, we may further cause to be done therefrom for correcting that error, which of right ought to be done.

Witness, S. B. STRONG, Esq., One of the Justices of our said Supreme Court, in the Second Judicial District aforesaid, the second Monday of October, in the year 1857.

Per curiam, WM. H. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

Samuel Garrison, Attorney for Plaintiff in Error.

Indorsed.

Supreme Court.—*The People of the State of New-York vs. Gallagher.—Writ of Error.*—I allow the within writ of error and hereby order and direct that the same operate as a stay of proceedings on the judgment mentioned in said writ, and the execution of sentence thereon, and that the same be and are accordingly stayed until the order of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the premises.

JOHN A. LOTT, Justice of the Supreme Court.
Jan. 26, 1858.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Culver.

Winchester Brittan vs. *Burdett Stryker.*—In this case the Jury brought in a sealed verdict, yesterday, but one of the Jurors, before it was opened, said that, on further and more mature consideration, he dissented from it. The Court thereupon directed them to retire again.

Mr. Sanxay, on behalf of the defendant, (in whose favor the sealed verdict was,) objected, and contended that they could not be allowed to do so, and that the sealed verdict was conclusive. The objection was overruled, and exceptions taken.

The Jury retired, but were unable to agree, and were discharged.

The Liquor Cases.—In this Court, yesterday, the following persons were sentenced, for selling liquor on Sunday, to pay a fine of $25, and be imprisoned for 15 days: John Langstaff, Gotleib Keisler, James McMahon, Henry Russell, Valentine Roth, John Bracken, George Hussin, John Horan, John Fortsh, Henry Hamm.

The following were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and to 15 days imprisonment for selling liquor without license: Francis McGrath, Peter McMahon, Charles Swalm, George Shiers, Henry Gerding, Frederick Heilberg, James Castendeke.

Robert Thomas, having assured the Court that he had given up the business, was let off with a fine of $15. The penalty will not be enforced until a decision at General Term if the defendant discontinue violating the law.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 16 bbls. Ashes, 9,173 bbls. Flour, 16,894 bushels Corn, 484 bags Malt, 971 bags Oats, 675 pkgs. Provisions, and 340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at former prices. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is good at buoyant prices. Sales, 1,300 bags Rio, at 8¾c.@10½c: 100 Maricaibo, at 11¾c; and some Bahia, within our range, which we repeat: Java, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8c.@10½c.; Jamaica, 11c.@11¼c.; Maracaibo, at 9½c.@12c., Laguayra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¼c.@8½c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is attracting more attention, and is held with increased firmness. We have heard of sales of 2,200 bales, including Middling, at 10⅝c. for Upland, and 10¾c. for Orleans, ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—The bulk of the private sales during the past week have been to Southern and City jobbers, but as these manifested much reserve in their movements, the aggregate business of the week has been very moderate. Some brown Cottons have been purchased for export. The receipts of goods have not been heavy, but in the absence of an active distributive movement, they have increased the available supplies. A slightly improved demand has prevailed for imported Dress Goods, at, however, irregular rates. There is no apparent eagerness among factors to dispose of stocks of desirable fabrics, as the anticipated revival of business, it is thought, will furnish a more satisfactory market for such. The auction sales of the week have been of no remarkable interest. The offerings were not very attractive, and there was not much competition for them. Prices ruled low, but this result was not unexpected. The Custom-House returns, for the week, show a moderate importation, the total entries of foreign Dry Goods being valued at $721,511, including $579,445 for consumption direct, and $142,066 warehoused. The value of goods withdrawn from warehouse was $592,835. The heaviest entries for consumption direct were composed of Woolens, to the value of $163,174; Cottons, $156,105; and Silks, $139,372. The heaviest withdrawals from warehouse consisted of Silk Goods, to the value of $186,035, and Cottons, $169,918. The total value of goods marketed during the week was $1,172,280. The total entries at the port are only about one fourth, and the value of goods marketed is only about one-third of the amounts entered and marketed during the same week last year.

FISH—A moderate inquiry has prevailed for dry Cod at buoyant prices, and for Mackerel and Herring within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very dull for State and Western Flour—the supply being in excess of the requirements of buyers, while holders appear eager to realize. Prices tend downward. The home trade are the principal purchasers, and they buy only what they immediately require. Sales 4,650 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 15
Common to good Superfine State	4 20@ 4 30
Extra State	4 35@ 4 55
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 20@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 65@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is brisker, being cheaper. Sales 1,100 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 10@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at former rates. Sales 800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet and somewhat nominal, with small sales only reported, including prime Southern White at $1 35@$1 37, and Red do. at $1 20 ℔ bushel. Some speculative inquiry prevails for Spring Wheat for future delivery. Some large sales were reported at 90c. for Spring Wheat, deliverable in June and July; but they were not authenticated. Corn is unsettled, with sales reported of 15,000 bushels new crop, including Southern Yellow at 66c.@68c., and do. White at 70c.; and do. damaged White at 65c. ℔ bushel. Prime Southern White is scarce and in demand, for future delivery; 25,000 bushels have been purchased within a few days on terms not disclosed. Rye is in request, and is worth 70c.@72c., ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand at steady rates. Sales 1,500 bushels prime four-rowed State at 78c. ℔ bushel. The stock of Barley here is moderate. The stock of Barley in Chicago comprises about 35,000 bushels. The nominal asking price of Barley in Chicago, is 50c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 42c.@44c. for Canadian; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, ℔ bushel

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 60c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand has been somewhat active this week, and prices are without material change. Holders manifest more disposition to meet the views of the trade, and should there be a heavy amount put upon the market, prices would evidently give way. The principal sales have been: 5,000 Dry Rio Grande 19c., part 6 and 8 months, balance less 5 ℔ cent.; 4,200 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 17c., 6 months; 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 16c., 6 months; 2,500 Calcutta Buff, 20 lbs. 10c., cash, less 5 per cent.; 1,000 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 5¾c.

IRON—Continues in demand, and is quoted firm, Scotch Pig, $23 50@$24 50, cash, and $25@$27, 6 months' credit; English Bar, $52 50@$54, for common, and $62 50 for refined, usual terms, ℔ ton; English Sheet, 3¼c.@4½c.; Russian Sheet, 1st quality, 11c.@11¾c., ℔ lb.

LEAD—Appears in fair request, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—The demand has been fair for Sole this week at, however, rather easier prices.

	Sole. Hemlock.	Sole. Oak.
Receipts during the weed, sides	38,700	4,260
Sales, sides	37,600	4,660
Stock to-day, sides	299,700	[illegible]

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for all kinds at our quotations. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 18c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 16c.@18c.; and New-Orleans at 23c.@25c. ℔ gallon. Sales by auction, 55 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 19c.@20c.; 50 hhds. Sugar-House Syrup, at 15c.@15½c.; and 25 bbls. do., at 18½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin continues in good request, with sales reported of 1,300 bbls., mostly at $1 37½ ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar, Pitch and Crude Turpentine are inactive, at about previous quotations. Spirits Turpentine is selling slowly, at 42c @42½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

Review of the Wilmington Market, Jan. 27.—Turpentine has arrived quite freely, and met with a quiet demand from distillers and shippers—prices have gone up 15c. ℔ bbl. on all qualities. Transactions foot up 6,706 bbls. at $2 40@$2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 40@$1 50 for hard. Spirits have been quite excited for the past week, and prices have advanced 2c. ℔ gallon. Sales 3,765 bbls. at 39c.@40c. Resin—Common moves slowly. Sales 80 bbls. at 90c. In No. 2 we note a little more activity, with sales of 3,990 bbls. at $1 15@$2 50. Tar has arrived quite sparingly for the past week, and we note sales of only 289 bbls. at $1 30 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate demand, and is steady at 54c.@55c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at about former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and lower. Sales 400 bbls., including Mess, at $15@$15 25; and Prime, at $11 90@$12 25 ℔ bbl., closing languidly at about $15 for Mess, and $12 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, at 7¾c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Lard continues in good demand at firmer rates. The transactions since our last embrace 750 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c @9½c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio, 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* reports the receipts of Hogs at Cincinnati for the week ending Jan. 26 and the season, thus:

Receipts for the week	25,723
Previously reported	378,657
Total for the season	404,380
Same time in 1856-7	243,817
Same time in 1855-6	406,020
Same time in 1854-5	338,497
Same time in 1853-4	387,030

The Chicago *Press*, of the 27th inst., says: "The Pork trade of Chicago during the past week has been active and buoyant. The receipts of the week have been 9,644, but this has not been sufficient to meet the demand, and prices have advanced from 25 to 50 cents ℔ 100 lbs. Agents from Boston, Albany and New-York are here, ready to buy up choice lots and ship them East, and our packers have considerable competition in making purchases. The receipts of Dressed Hogs have been light, the mild weather inducing stock-growers to send their Hogs to market on foot, rather than risk them dressed. The demand for heavy Hogs has been good, but light Hogs have been sacrificed—on account of the falling off in the retail trade. The condition of the business during the season, from Nov. 1 to Jan. 23, stands thus:

Total receipts of live and dressed Hogs	135,081
Total shipments	53,626
On hand, packed and used in the city	81,455

As far as we can learn there have been packed the present season, at this point, about 54,000 hogs—which leaves about 27,000 for city use."

RICE—Is in limited demand at languid prices. Sales since our last 100 tcs. common to prime at $2 75@$3 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at firmer prices, especially for New-Orleans, which holders offer less freely. Sales 550 hhds., tcs. and bbls., including New Orleans, at 5½c.@6¾c., and Cuba at 5½c.@6c.; with 240 boxes Havana at 5¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. prime at about former prices.

SEEDS—6,000 bags Calcutta Linseed sold in Boston at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ bushel.

TOBACCO—A fair inquiry has prevailed since our last notice, and we have heard of sales of 74 hhds. Kentucky and Virginia, at 1½c.@15c.; 100 hhds. Maysville, (by auction,) at 6½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.—averaging $8 94 ℔ 100 lbs.; 66 cases Seed Leaf, at 11c.@30c.; 47 do. Florida, at 12½c.@35c.; with 175 bales Cuba, and 81 bales Havana on terms not made public.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., mostly at 21½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited, shipowners claiming higher rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ℔ lb; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d @2s. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 2s 9d. ℔ bbl; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

Brighton Market, Jan. 28.—At market, 1,250 Beeves, 170 Stores, 3,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 425 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Prices, extra $7 50; first quality $7 25@$7 50; second quality $6 75; third quality $4 75@$5. Working Oxen—None at market. Milch Cows—$27@$35; common $17@$19. Veal Calves—$2, $2 50@$3. Stores—Yearlings, $15@$17; two years old $19@$24; three years old $24@$29.

Hides 5c.@5½c.; Pelts 75c.@87c.; Calf Skins 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. Tallow—Sales at 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

Sheep and Lambs—$1 50@$1 75; extra $3@$4. Swine—Stores, wholesale, 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb.; retail 6½c.@8½c.; fat Hogs 6c.@7c.

Number of stock cars over the different roads: Western and Fitchburg 78, Lowell 112. Total 190.

Baltimore Market, Jan. 28.—The offerings were again small this week, and prices have declined. There were 600 head offered at the Scales, of which number 200 were left over, and the balance were sold at prices ranging from $3 to $4 50 ℔ 100 lbs., on the hoof, and averaging $3 87½. Sheep were dull, sales were made at prices ranging from $4 to $6 ℔ 100 lbs. Live Hogs were in light receipt to-day, there being some 500 to 660 head in the pens. The drovers were demanding higher prices, and some few lots of prime Hogs were sold at $7 ℔ 100 lbs. net. There was, however, very little demand for them at that price.

Production of Salt in 1857.—The Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs reports that the inspection of salt manufactured on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation during the last year is 4,315,000 bushels. This is a falling off of the production of the preceding year of about 1,700,000 bushels. The Superintendent ascribes this falling off to the recent general derangement in business in the country, but expresses the confident belief that this important staple will speedily recover from its depression, and go on, as heretofore, with a steady increase.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, will meet at the corner of Grand and Orchard sts., on SUNDAY, Jan. 31, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend in a body Rev. Mr. Sawyer's Church in Orchard-st., by invitation, with cockade and medal. Let every veteran be present, if the weather permits. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

THOMAS PAINE, AUTHOR OF THE "RIGHTS OF MAN."—The 121st anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms No 446 Broadway, on the evening of Jan. 29, 1858. Tickets may be had of the Committee, OLIVER WHITE, JAMES THOMPSON and WILLIAM E. ROSE, No. 72 White-st., and of C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau st.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in the room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock.
By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

JOHN HASLAM & SONS,
(of Sheffield, England,)
Manufacturers of Table and Spring
CUTLERY,
have given their agency for the United States and the Canadas to
LALANCE & GROSJEAN,
No. 70 Beekman-st., New-York.
The above firm have also the general dépôt for the United States of
TAPY & CO.'S
Tinned and Enameled Wrought-Iron
HOLLOW WARE,
FRENCH BASTING-SPOONS, TABLE-SPOONS,
WIRE DISH-COVERS, GUNS, ETC.,
SCREW-EYES, CORNICE-HOOKS, GATE-HOOKS.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER TENDERS HIS SINcerest thanks to the Firemen and Police for their prompt and efficient assistance at the late fire in his establishment, and to Officer C. N. Rox for his timely aid in preserving the lives of members of his family.
A. PETELER, No. 691 Broadway.

GERMAN SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, marbles of all descriptions, at the lowest market rates, for sale by
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

A FINE LOT OF COUNTERS, SHELVING and show-cases, now at No. 6 Cortlandt-st., are offered for sale at almost any price. For particulars, call at No. 43 Cortlandt-st.

TO BUILDERS.—3,153 FEET DRAB BUILDING Stone, of good quality and size, on the wharf foot of 14th-st., North River, for sale by
P. I. NEVIUS & SONS, No. 11 South-st.

TO MACHINISTS.—ANY PERSON HAVING A good second-hand Slide Lathe for sale very low, may find a purchaser by addressing A. B., Box No. 42 Brooklyn Post-Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ E. DOWNS, THOS. H. PEASE and D. E. MITCHEL & SON, will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES, in New-Haven, Conn. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada*, the news by which, as telegraphed from Halifax, we published yesterday morning, arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon, and her mails were dispatched over the New-Haven Railroad and arrived in this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We find nothing of importance in our files not given in the telegraphic summary.

The Printing Deficiency bill, the alleged frauds in the public printing, and the extravagance with which the affairs of that branch of the public service are conducted generally, occupied the exclusive attention of the House of Representatives yesterday. The discussion was not concluded when the House adjourned to Monday. The Senate was not in session.

In the State Senate yesterday, the Assembly bill for the payment of the persons acting as officers of that body during the disorganization was considered in Committee of the Whole, passed to a third reading, and then lost. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. A petition was presented from merchants of this City, asking for the re-payment of moneys paid under the Emigrant Passenger Law. The Kansas resolutions were considered, and Judge STOW made a long speech in favor of their passage. The Assembly was not in session, having adjourned over until Monday evening, to which time the Senate also adjourned.

Advices to the 14th of December have been received from the Utah Expedition. At that time the troops were engaged in making their quarters as comfortable as possible for the Winter, and their health was good. The great want was salt. Captain MARCY, who had been dispatched to New-Mexico for a supply, had not been heard from, but a quantity sent from Fort Laramie was on the way.

By brig *Milton*, Capt. POTTER, arrived yesterday morning, we have dates from Port-au-Prince to Jan. 11. There were a large number of foreign vessels in port, and more arriving daily. Business was very dull; some vessels had left in ballast. The stock of coffee and wood was large, but held at high rates, and no buyers. Money scarce.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, and disposed of a number of charges against members of the force. Mayor TIEMANN complained very bitterly of the conduct of Captain WEED, of the Second Ward, who, on the strength of a letter from Mr. CHOLWELL, had endeavored to detach from the Mayor's office the special squad of seven detectives, under command of Sergeant BIRNEY. Mr. BOWEN declared that no member of the Board had a right to interfere with the police arrangements, though Mr CHOLWELL had been doing so, doubtless under a misapprehension of his powers. The charge was referred to the appropriate Committee. Mr PERIT, in reply to a remark of Mr. BOWEN's, declared that the rumors of his "dissatisfaction" with the Board would be put right in good time. The Board then went into secret session.

Mrs LINCOLN, not unknown to the Mayor's Office, the newspapers, and contributors generally to philanthropic enterprises, keeps, in the Ninth Ward "An American Home for Honest, Homeless Girls." Mayor TIEMANN, having been assured that the establishment is of doubtful character, and that the funds collected for it are really moneys gathered under false pretences, has instituted an examination into its pretensions and practices. He has not yet arrived at any definite conclusions. He had sixteen of the inmates at his office, yesterday. The names of PETER COOPER, Judge EDMONDS, and CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER are appended to the "Circular" of the institution.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of two of the Committee, the special inquiry into the affairs of the Comptroller's Department (which should have progressed on Friday) was postponed to this day (Saturday) at 3 P. M. in the Library of the City Hall.

THE NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—Messrs. DINSMORE & WOOD, in a remonstrance which they have sent in to the Common Council, against the confirmation of FAIRCHILD & CO.'s bid for the construction of the new Grand Reservoir, claim to be the lowest bidders for that contract, FAIRCHILD & CO. demanding for its performance $47,174 36 more than themselves. They call attention to the enactment which requires that contracts for Corporation work, exceeding in amount $250, shall be awarded to the lowest bidder. While acknowledging that their bid was sworn to by only one of the bidders, they call attention to the rule of law that in legal proceedings the oath of one member of a firm is sufficient. They simply allude to the fact that "an official in the Park" is connected with FAIRCHILD & CO.'s contract; and in conclusion offer to show that they (the remonstrants) are entitled to the award, and invite the public's investigation of the whole matter.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, held on Thursday evening last, three reports from members of the "Committee of nine" were discussed with much earnestness. Rev. Dr. STORRS reported for himself favorably to the recommendation of the text of the late revision, but recommended a revision of the revised headings and contents of chapters, with more especial consultation of the edition of BLANEY in 1769. Another minority report, signed by Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN and JAMES LENOX, Esq., recommended a revision of the present (new) standard Bible, and its recollation with the recent standard British copies. Both these minority reports were rejected. The majority resolutions order the reference of the Society's Standard Bible to the Version Committee, with instructions to make it conform to the old Standard Bible of the Society, and the original translation of 1611. They were adopted—Dr. ROBINSON giving notice that he should protest against them in behalf of a majority of the Committee on Versions. The effect of this action is to reject the new standard edition upon which so much learned labor has been expended.

There was a wrestling match for $200 a side at the Chinese Assembly Rooms last evening, between FARLEY, of Brooklyn, and AINSWORTH, of New-Brittain, Conn. AINSWORTH won the first throw, which entitled him to the receipts for tickets, $105 25, and then, as FARLEY would not "play up," the stakes were withdrawn and the exhibition closed.

A stay of proceedings on a writ of error has been granted by Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the case of JAMES GALLAGHER, who was sentenced to be executed on Friday next for the murder of HUGH KELLY, at No. 12 Fulton-street, on the 30th of August last. The case will come up for argument on the second Tuesday in Febuary.

The liquor sellers recently convicted in the City Court of Brooklyn, were sentenced yesterday. The sentence will not be put into execution until after the decision at General Term, provided the defendants in the meantime obey the law.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very dull for Flour, with more sellers than buyers, and prices tended downward. Wheat was inactive and somewhat nominal. Corn was heavy and lower, with more offering. 2,200 bales Cotton were reported sold at a shade higher prices. Rio Coffee was pretty brisk at full rates. A fair business was reported in Sugars, which were on the advance. Rice was quiet and languid. Tobacco was in demand, though not quite so firm. Freights were inactive,—ship-owners asking higher rates.

Kansas Free-State Movements.

The Topeka humbug is being gradually extinguished by the conservative Free-State men in Kansas. Its last struggle for a recognized existence has proved abortive. When it was found that the October Election had given the Free-State men a majority in the Territorial Legislature, the Topekaites took it for granted that the Government was to be forthwith handed over to them. The Topeka Legislature met at Lawrence, "Governor" ROBINSON sent in his "annual message," and a series of resolutions was passed, requesting the Territorial Legislature to *abdicate* and transfer its functions to the Legislature assembled under the Topeka Constitution.

The grounds for this rather extraordinary request were these:—that the Topeka Constitution was the only form of Government which had been approved of by the people;—that the election of October, being held under the bogus Territorial laws, was invalid;—that the Free-State men took part in it under protest and merely for the purpose of excluding their opponents;—and that the Territorial Legislature thus elected, being composed of Free-State men, must regard its own functions as usurped and the Topeka Assembly as the only rightful Legislative authority in the Territory. Being addressed to Free-State men, from the leaders of the Free-State party, this reasoning was plausible:—but it was not successful. The Territorial Legislature declined the overture,—declined to recognize the Topeka Constitution as valid, and proceeded to assert its own authority to make laws for the Government of the Territory.

We regard this action as not only wise, but as an important indication that the ultraists and radical malcontents have ceased to control the Free-State Party, and that hereafter their action will be more under the guidance of practical common sense than it has been hitherto. Up to a recent period the strength of the Free-State men has been wasted on abstractions. They have refused to take part in elections, and have suffered their opponents to take possession of the Government, lest by visiting them they should recognize as valid something or other which they disliked. Their party tactics were borrowed from the Abolitionists, who will not vote lest they should thereby recognize the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees Slavery, and thus make themselves responsible for the existence of that institution. They have at last entered upon a more rational and effective course of action, and if they will only unite and persevere in it, they will very soon have entire control of their own affairs. They voted in October and carried the Legislature. They voted upon the Lecompton Constitution in January, and gave a large majority against that instrument. If they had all voted at the same time for State officers they could have put the result beyond contingency, and might then have bid defiance to General CALHOUN, and been wholly indifferent to the action of Congress.

The fact that they have thrown the Topeka humbug overboard indicates a purpose on their part of being more practical hereafter than they have shown themselves in some instances hitherto.

A Cool Perversion.

The habit of the thoroughly partisan press to pervert facts to suit its partisan purposes is notorious. But the Washington *Union* of yesterday goes a trifle beyond the ordinary limit, even of party license, in this respect. It endeavors to prove that a majority of the people of Kansas are in favor of its admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Here is its argument:

> "The two elections in Kansas, on the 21st of December last and the 4th instant, show conclusively that a large majority of the people of that Territory have either approved of the Lecompton Constitution directly, or indicated their acquiescence in it for the purpose of securing the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. At the first election 6,712 votes *were cast directly in its favor*, being the apparent Democratic Party strength. At the second, held under the Constitution, about 7,000 votes were cast by the 'Free-State' Party for their State ticket. It appears, therefore, that *a total of 13,712 voters have distinctly committed themselves to the Constitution* The votes cast *in favor* of the Constitution in December, added to those cast *against it* under the Territorial law, will represent the whole vote of the Territory. *They make a total of about seventeen thousand votes.* A very large majority of the whole number have consequently committed themselves to the Constitution."

How such arithmetic as this may be received by the Democrats in Congress, it is not easy to say. It certainly must have required a remarkable degree of hardihood on the part of the official Editor to present it in the hope of influencing their action. But we certainly cannot be mistaken in believing that the people at large are a trifle too intelligent not to feel insulted by so flagrant an experiment upon their credulity.

The vote which the *Union* manipulates in this extraordinary style, according to its own statement, stands thus:

For the Constitution	6,712
Against the Constitution	11,000
Total vote	17,712

This was the only vote upon the Constitution,—the only occasion upon which the people of Kansas have expressed their will directly upon the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution: and that vote was nearly *two to one against it*. Under such a direct and unmistakable declaration of public sentiment, it must seem a little preposterous for the official organ to pretend that a majority of the people of Kansas are *in favor* of the Lecompton Constitution. The process by which it attempts to sustain this pretence is scarcely reconcilable with common honesty.

Out of the 11,000 who voted *against* the Constitution, about 7,000, fearing that it might be imposed upon them against their will, also voted for State officers,—so that, if forced to accept it, they might have control of the government under it. This vote, the *Union* insists, was really and truly a vote *in favor* of the Lecompton Constitution, and it is to be so regarded by the Democratic party! The party objects which can only be accomplished by such manifest distortions of plain facts, cannot commend themselves to the judgment of honest men.

Correction—Note from Mr. Page.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As you have editorially alluded to the fact that the Clerk of the Assembly has assigned a seat to me as Reporter for the NEW-YORK TIMES, will you please do me the justice in the same manner to state that I have made no such pretensions, and hence am guilty of no "imposition." The mistake has probably arisen from the fact I have the honor to be the correspondent of the New-York *Daily News*.

In haste, H. C. PAGE.

We were misled in this matter by the list of Reporters as published in the Albany *Evening Journal*. That paper has since corrected the error, and we very cheerfully give place to the note of Mr. PAGE, which effectually relieves him from whatever censure our notice may have contained.

The Gospel of Murder.

Every political enthusiast has his own pet panacea of the troubles of mankind. This is natural enough, certainly, for the times are sadly out of joint all over the world, and the articulations of society are pretty thoroughly dislocated, and it is the easiest thing imaginable for a man with any wit in his brain to discover that such is the case. And so long as the universal remedies of self-constituted physicians take no form more serious than that of lectures and declamations, of Exeter Hall orations, and European manifestoes, of fillibustering platforms, and revolutionary appeals, the good intent of the authors may well excuse the sad absurdities of the execution.

But there is a limit to the license of patriotic fanaticism, and to the toleration of rational philanthropy, and this limit is rapidly reached whenever men begin to concentrate their abhorrence of systems upon representative individuals, and to find in the career of a single fellow-creature the perfect explanation of the confusions of a whole century, and of the perturbations of a world. For it is but a single step to take—and it is a step very easily taken—from the conviction that this or that conspicuous person interrupts the course of history, to the determination that, at whatever cost, the incumbrance shall be removed. For BRUTUS, CÆSAR blocked the wheels of time, and detained the advancing restoration of the heroic reign of Roman Liberty, and so by the hand of BRUTUS, CÆSAR fell, dragging down with him whatever yet remained of conciliatory power and of generous possibility in the Roman State. For SAND, the great NAPOLEON weighed upon the heart of Germany, and so, had the hand of the frantic student prospered in its deadly work, Germany and Europe might have been consigned to a Congress of Verona, without an England at the board, to an unchecked Russia, and an annihilated France. And now, for many a patriot of Italy and Hungary, of Germany and France, the third NAPOLEON holds firm the barriers which restrain the tides of freedom and forbid their glorious rising over all the bounds of tyranny and of prescription throughout the Continent. And so a knot of young Italians gather themselves together, and borrowing a dastardly hint from that FIESCHI, whose name has become a hissing and a reproach wherever humanity and courage are held dear, contrive a devilish machine, armed with projectiles of every shape and kind, hide themselves like thieves or burglars, in by-corners of the public way, and when the Imperial carriage passes by, hurl this missile loaded with a hundred deaths into the midst of an unconscious crowd, of course with an uncertain aim, content to risk the slaughter of fifty innocent men and women, for the chance of slaying the one object of their horror and their hate. Their purpose fails. Nor can we reasonably quarrel with the adulators of the Imperial throne, who from its failure augur the special providence of Heaven above their idol, for there is a providence in all escapes, as in all catastrophes, and as the enemies of NAPOLEON III. would surely read a Divine judgment in his fall by the assassin's blow, his friends may well be forgiven for drawing an inference of equal worth from the discomfiture of such a plot. The eighteen salvations of LOUIS PHILIPPE were counted to him for a kind of celestial sanction, till his flight in a cab betrayed him openly as the scoff of fortune.

But had the projectiles aimed at the Imperial carriage on the 14th December, taken full effect, and were France at this hour given over to the anarchy which must have surely followed for a time in the wake of the perishing dynasty of the BONAPARTES, the senseless and selfish folly of the deed would not less incite the reprobation of mankind. The men who urged on the Italian conspirators of the Rue Lepelletier to their odious work, were doubtless men who dream themselves to be the friends of freedom and of right. They doubtless regard the Emperor of the French as himself a conspirator and an assassin, and they look back with shuddering indignation upon the *fusillades* of the 2d of December and the *coup d'état*. But in what respect does their own attempted *coup d'état* differ from the Imperial act save in this, that while NAPOLEON *knew* that quiet and order at least must follow on his victory, they, on the contrary, from theirs anticipated only riot, bloodshed and disorder—a vast perplexity of present suffering and sin, with faint future promises of peace and liberty to cheer the gloom? Were NALOLEON III. all that his worst enemies would paint him, he is not worse than the men whose machinations against the Republic equally with himself were ruined in the dawn of that December morning which saw him published as the lord of France. And surely the poor souls who fell stricken unto death or maimed for life beneath the deadly bullets aimed at him, were not less innocent of any wrong against the State or human rights than those who perished under the fire of the Presidential musketry or the hoofs of the Presidential horse just seven years ago. If the cause of the nationalities and of liberal order is ever to triumph in Europe or in the world, it is not by the preaching, and still less by the practice, of the gospel of murder that this result will be achieved. That the misguided men who lent themselves to this last scandalous mistake were Italians, is at once their only palliation, and the saddest feature of the case. For the wrongs of Italy at the hands of Austria and of Europe, wrongs of commission and omission alike, may well excuse the maddest exasperation in her sons, and though it is easy for us to say that noble Italian men ought to leave cowardly massacre and deliberate bloodshed to the villainous tormentors of Ischia and the brutal butchers of Brescia—to the jailers of POERIO, and the murderers of CICERUACCHIO, still, much is to be pardoned to a race conscious of a heroic past, and smarting under intolerable ignominies. But not the less melancholy is it that leaders, whose undoubted sincerity and power give them a vast influence over their countrymen, should be exerting that influence to stimulate and not to repress those tendencies of the Italian mind which can only do harm to the Italian cause by lowering the reputation at once, and the standards of the Italian character. When we find MAZZINI preaching conspiracy as a duty, we need not wonder that we find Italians wasting their lives and the honor of their name on futile and infamous attempts at reaching public chaos through private crime. And we must lament afresh the dispensation which removed the noble patience, the resolute faith, the wise counsel and the stainless ambition of a MANIN from the sight and the study of Italy at a time when Italy and Europe, and the world, have need of all, and more than all, the sane and lofty statesmanship which any country has bred, and any race enjoyed.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—INFORMATION WANTED.—We copy from the Mobile *Register* a very impressive appeal to the Southern States, to rally in defence of the Lecompton Constitution. It fears, from the strong demonstrations of public sentiment at the North, that this last "hope of the South" may be rejected in Congress, and calls upon the Southern States to proclaim their determination, in that event, to withdraw from the confederacy.

Now, what is the secret of this desperate devotion of the Pro-Slavery ultraists to the Lecompton Constitution? What do they expect to gain by its adoption? What fearful calamity will result to them from its rejection? Our latest advices from Washington indicate that the Free-State Party will have entire control of the State Government, if it is admitted, and the first things they will do will be to send two Free-Soil Senators to Congress, and abolish Slavery in the State. How is this to serve the interests of the Southern States?

The Southern champions of Lecompton may flatter themselves that the Constitution, if once adopted, cannot be altered before 1864. But they must know perfectly well that the Free-State Legislature *will* order a Convention to supersede it immediately; and it is not easy to see what power can interfere to prevent them. The Washington *Union*, in an article which we copy in another column, takes the broadest possible ground upon this subject, and insists that the people of any State may, at any time, alter their Constitution in any way, and to any extent, they may see fit. If Kansas is now admitted, neither Slavery nor the Lecompton Constitution will last six months.

What, then, is the secret motive for the extraordinary zeal of the South on this subject? Will not some recognized exponent of Southern sentiment expound the matter for our enlightenment?

Rachel in her Letters.

What is more charming than a charming letter? not instructive and gossiping letters, like those of HOWELL—not showy and caustic like those of WALPOLE—not elaborately careless and *malice-prepense* letters, like those of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE—but such graceful and natural effusions as the intimate letters of GRAY—such unpremeditated and fantastic letters as the letters of CHARLES LAMB—such sincere and apocalyptic letters as the letters of KEATS—letters which bring us into the very atmosphere of the life of those who wrote them, and make us a thousand times more familiar (provided always we be worthy of the opportunity, and have the natural grace in ourselves, to apprehend what we see,) with the real men and women of the past than were hundreds of the people who saw them face to face, walked with them and talked with them, in the body, ever could, by any possibility, have been. Our English literature of biography is not commonly esteemed to be very rich in such revelations of private character, but this common notion, is like most common notions, a common blunder. Nevertheless, it is from the memoirs and correspondence of distinguished Frenchmen and Frenchwomen that the world's treasury of epistolary gems is mainly replenished—and it is the really clever women of France, above all others, who have left us the richest galleries in this kind. Not to speak now of scattered and particular specimens, which will readily occur to the true enthusiast and amateur, three women have "built themselves an everlasting name" by the favor of their friends and executors. Madame DE SEVIGNE, Madame DE MAINTENON and Mademoiselle DE L'ESPINASSE, each of whom filled in her day a sufficiently conspicuous niche of the social world, would have long ago been forgotten, with the broken statues of the Kings at St. Denis, and the vanished splendors of Marly, had not their souls survived to speak with us in the dialect of a long-extinguished society, but with accents of imperishable human interest, through their familiar letters. As mere studies of style, the letters of a clever woman have a priceless value—for the inexplicable grace of womanhood passes over as easily upon the paper which she touches as into her smiles, her laughter, her every word and way; and the German WOLF always cherished it as the most precious souvenir of his warmest youthful passion, that the love-letters of his heart's adored idol educated him into the mysteries of style.

Naturally enough, then, the admirers of the glorious actress whose premature death all France, and for that matter all the civilized world, is now lamenting, have already begun to collect her abundant letters,—for she delighted in writing letters, though she cared no more for spelling and punctuation than SHAKESPEARE did for Latin and Greek. It is in these letters that the heart of the woman will be found, to be studied by those who stare at an apparent paradox in character as they would at a black swan, and who are as incapable of comprehending how an infinite weakness and an infinite strength can be found combined in the character of genius as they could be if daily life were not crowded, as it is, with vulgar paradoxes of a lower grade, which only shock us less because they less attract our notice and our interest. A most agreeable contribution to this collection of the letters of RACHEL has just been made by our cotemporary and friend of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, who, both as a true compatriot and a true critic, engaged the confidence of his illustrious countrywomen while she was among us. He speaks of her as possessing "a mobile, impressionable organization, amiable in the highest degree, and attractive, and a nature in which the good greatly predominated over the bad." Her letters vindicate this praise, and the further praise as well which he bestows upon the subtle grace and charm of her sentiments and her expressions. In fact, the eulogies which MARMONTEL utters upon the correspondence of Mlle. DE L'ESPINASSE might be applied without extravagance to the letters of RACHEL. In the one case, as in the other, the words you read bring the writer's self before you. If you knew her, you would see her. If you knew her not, you would wish to see her; for you feel that the spell of a perfectly refined, and yet of a perfectly original, nature is upon you. To translate such letters is like describing roses; but, at the risk of making those who are ignorant of French suppose that we are insane, we shall throw into English some of the most fresh and personal passages of this correspondence, the publication of which we owe to M. DE TROBRIAND. What, for instance, could be prettier than the grace of this little scolding?

MY DEAR FRIEND: I hear that you don't absolutely refuse to make up with me; now I shall try you. I send you tickets to a box for this evening. If I see you there I shall play "Camille" very well; if you are not there, I shall take my revenge by playing so much better that you will be sorry you did not come.

12 July. RACHEL.

Time has given a pathetic interest to the few words in which the unconscious artist describes the origin of the disorder which was to terminate her life:

BOSTON, Oct. 28, 1855.

Sunday at last! and I can pass an hour in writing to you. I have played every day for the past week. Although I am living quite alone and haven't you to chat with till two in the morning, I am really tired out—perfectly tired out. If laurels ward off the thunder they don't keep one from growing rusty. The fact is that I took cold in the train, and ever since I have been in Boston have been coughing like a consumptive, which I am not, I beg you to believe, in spite of my pale complexion and my seeming thinness. I should have made the journey perfectly well if I had been prudent enough to dress a little more warmly. * * * Yesterday we played at 3 P. M., and the theatre was full, with excellent receipts. It was very odd to get out of bed and go directly to the theatre, for I was obliged to be on the ground at half-past twelve, and half-a-dozen times I couldn't prevent myself from yawning in the face of my stout young hero, MAURICE DE SAXE.

From Havana, two months afterwards, she writes in a sadder vein, and on the 7th of January, 1856, in the following letter, which paints indeed the woman whom M. DE TROBRIAND has described. She opens with a quotation from the poem which, as so many of our readers will recollect, she recited with infinite feeling and force on the occasion of her first appearance at Niblo's Garden:

HAVANA, January, 7, 1856.

"*N'allez pas, m'a-t-on dit! et moi je suis venue.* I am ill, really ill; my body and my soul alike have quite fallen away. I shall play no more at Havana, but I have come here and the manager insists upon his rights, and will have his damages of $7,000. I have paid him. I have paid my actors up to this day. I shall lead back all my hapless army, defeated and routed, to the banks of the Seine, and then I myself, like another NAPOLEON, shall go and die at the Invalides, asking only a stone to stay my head; but, no, I am wrong—I shall find there my two guardian angels, my young boys. I seem to hear them calling me. Indeed I have been too long away from them, too far from their kisses, their caresses, their dear little arms, and God, who protects the angels, is forcing me home again. I regret my losses no more, nor my fatigues. I have carried my name as far as I could, and I shall take my heart back to those who love me."

The fame, dear to the artist, and the love, dear to the mother, meet and join their voices in this desolate letter. From that time the love was to reign supreme, and to watch over the last hours of a life ebbing away, as she herself describes it, in speaking of Madame LAFARGE: "filtering slowly out—she herself to watch it passing to the very last drop—truly it were better a ball in the breast—a chimney blown down upon the head."

The last and longest letter which RACHEL ever wrote was addressed from Thebes to the same friend who has laid the first garland of the new world upon her tomb. Her genius and her character can hardly find a judge more just or a more generous critic.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD MONTEAGLE ON THE DECIMAL COINAGE QUESTION.—Some time ago a series of questions were prepared by Lord OVERSTONE, one of the Commissioners appointed by the British Government to Inquire into the Decimal System of Coinage, so warmly and ably advocated by Mr. W. BROWN, M. P., and recommended for adoption by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The bias of Lord OVERSTONE on the question is apparent from his object in circulating the circular of queries referred to being avowedly to bring under notice "the advantages of the present system of coinage in Great Britain, and the objections and difficulties which have been suggested with respect to the proposed introduction of the decimal principle." A large majority of those addressed, however, have responded in favor of that principle, and of that particular form of it recommended by Mr. W. BROWN and the Decimal Association Lord MONTEAGLE, one of the Commissioners, caused copies of the circular to be forwarded to Mr. J. R. SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint, Philadelphia; and Mr. J. PATERSON, of Albany. The former gentleman, who is a decided advocate of the decimal system, replied at considerable length, and both his answers and those of Mr. PATERSON appear in the Blue-Book lately issued from the Parliamentary Paper Office in London. Mr. SNOWDEN concedes that the arithmetical examples given by Lord OVERSTONE show the inconvenience of the plan proposed by Mr. W. BROWN—that of dividing the pound sterling into a thousand parts called mills; but he adds: "We have a right to assume that the prices have been in some degree dictated for facility of calculation under the present system, and we should expect some slight revision of prices, with the same object, to conform to the new system when it would be adopted. It must be conceded, however, that the difficulty of naming established prices under the pounds, shillings and pence system, in the proposed new system of pounds and mills, is a sound objection to that plan of reform. It seems, in fact, the only objection. But the weight of it is greatly overborne by the many countervailing advantages which must attend any decimal system. Without being understood as expressing any preference for a system to be noted by pounds and mills, yet it would be a subject of deep regret to me if this plan, on which the friends of a decimal coinage in Great Britain seem generally agreed, should fail on any such grounds. Any decimal system is greatly preferable to a non-decimal one" One of the objections of Lord OVERSTONE is that the use of a decimal coinage concurrently with a non-decimal system of weights and measures, or a non-decimal division of commodities sold, tends to introduce fractions not represented by coins; and he quotes Rev. J. LEAVITT, of New-York, to the effect that, "for the purposes of small circulation, in marketing, huckstering, and the like, a duodecimal currency like that of England, or that which formerly prevailed in the City of New-York, is far preferable." Mr. SNOWDEN replies to this, that it is not perceived that any sensible loss or inconvenience to either party can arise on this account, since a fraction of a mill, which is a less coin than a farthing, is too insignificant to be liquidated, even if there were the means of doing it. Under the present system, fractions of the farthing which cannot be liquidated must be very common. Mr. PATERSON replies very cleverly to this same objection. He supposes a customer to call for the third of a pound of tea at 7s. 7d. per pound, and asks what quantity the grocer shall weigh, and how much he should charge for it. The weight required is 5 oz. 5⅓ drams, which costs 2s. 6¼d. and ⅓ of a farthing; and there exist neither weights nor coins for the consummation of this simple transaction. He gives another and yet simpler case which might readily be supposed to occur: one-third of a pound of sugar is required at 5d. per pound, the cost being 1½d. and ⅔ of a farthing. If such applications are not frequent, nor even occasional, it is a proof that, notwithstanding the possession of a duodecimal system of coinage, third parts of any units whatever of weight or measure are not in demand. Indeed, upon the fundamental principle that both labor and material are to be paid for, the retailer, when dividing commodities into quantities less than fourths, is authorized and also sanctioned by universal custom to charge for such parcels at a higher rate than for that of the undivided quantity. If a person goes sixteen times to a shop, each time purchasing an ounce of any article, he gives sixteen times the trouble given by him who buys a pound at a time, and may fairly be expected to pay a proportionate price. Mr. PATERSON adds that, although the decimal system may not offer any peculiar facilities in the retail transactions quoted by Lord OVERSTONE, it does not appear to him that the duodecimal system has any other advantage than that of being in possession of the field. Articles made up in parcels of ten would be quite as easily managed as if put up in dozens, and that class of society which do their counting by means of their fingers, would obviously find their facilities increased by the change. We may add that many of the questions proposed by Lord OVERSTONE have been so framed as to suggest answers more unfavorable to the decimal project than the facts fairly warrant. A considerable proportion of the examples introduced appeal quite as much to the habits which have grown up under the existing system as to the unbiased judgment; and others seem to have been ingeniously selected so as to show an apparent advantage in the present British coinage, where none in reality exists. Thus, comparisons are suggested between divisions and multiplications of 2s 6d. and the corresponding operations on 125 mils. The results are certainly favorable to the former notation; but the advocates of the decimal system might with equal fairness ask which is the easier sum to deal with, 160 mills or 3s. 2½d., and they would obtain an answer just as decisive in favor of their system.

The Trade Between the United States and Great Britain.

The annual statement for 1856 of the English Board of Trade, which has recently been issued, shows that the computed real value of the imports from the United States during that year was no less than £36,047,773, being more than one-fifth of the whole imports of the year, more than six millions sterling in excess of 1854, and over ten millions above 1855. Russia and France stand next among foreign countries, but neither of them exported to England a third of the amount shipped from ports of the United States. The declared value of the exports from England to the United States was £21,918 105 in British manufactures and produce, and £698,972 in foreign and colonial commodities, a branch of the trade which is annually diminishing. The United States consume nearly one-fifth of the exported manufactures and produce of Great Britain, no other country consuming more than one-eleventh of the whole, and only one (France) consuming more than one-twentieth. Nearly two-thirds of the total imports of American produce represents raw cotton, the importation of which from the United States shows very little tendency to increase, the quantity imported in 1856 being very little more than in 1852, and the intervening years showing still lower amounts. The next most important article is wheat; then come flour, maize, and tobacco. No other article amounted in value to a million sterling. The articles which, looking to the five years from 1852 to 1856, show the most marked tendency to increase, are wheat, maize, hams, lard, oil-cake, and logwood. Pork, hops, spermaceti, caoutchouc manufactures, resin, tar, clover-seed, turpentine and timber appear to be declining.

Among the British manufactures and products imported to the United States, the first place is held by cotton manufactures, which amount to more than one-fifth of the whole. The value of these increased more than 50 per cent. during the five years. Iron comes next, being more than one-seventh of the whole; but the value in 1856 was much less than in 1853–54, and below the average of the five years. Woolen goods hold the third place, and increased one-fifth. Then come linen goods, which increased one-fourth; wearing apparel and haberdashery, hardwares and cutlery, and tin plates. Two of these, namely, apparel and haberdashery, and tin plates, are branches of the trade greatly on the increase; and a decided onward tendency is also perceptible in beer and ale, coals, soda, spirits, and stationery. The chief article, not the produce of Great Britain, which we import hence, is indigo, and that trade is gradually declining. Other declining branches are Peruvian bark, bristles, flax, hides, iron, nutmegs, opium, saltpetre, silk, spelter, spirits, tin, and wool The whole of this trade is, in fact, gradually declining.

The total number of arrivals in British ports of vessels from the United States was 1,539, and their aggregate tonnage 1.631,887 tons. The departures for American ports were 1,776, tonnage 1,623,221. The entries under the United States flag were 1,621, the total burden of the vessels amounting to 1,499,276 tons, or nearly one-sixth of all the tonnage which entered British ports during the year. The clearances were 1,662.

ANOTHER ADDRESS FROM MR. EVERETT.—The public at large will be interested in knowing that EDWARD EVERETT is to deliver, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, an address upon Charity, for the benefit of the Woman's Protective Emigration Society—an Association formed for the purpose of aiding females out of employment to emigrate to less crowed sections. The object commends itself to general approbation,—and the ladies engaged in promoting it are certainly fortunate in securing on its behalf the services of Mr. EVERETT.

Mr. EVERETT is, without doubt, the most accomplished of living American Orators,—and as the opportunity of hearing such men is always rare, and certain to be prized, especially after it is gone, it is not surprising that thousands of eager hearers should always attend upon his discourses. The address upon Charity, which was originally delivered at Boston a few weeks since, is described as one of the most effective and eloquent of his discourses.

We cannot doubt that the opportunity of hearing him on this occasion will be eagerly seized by the great body of the intelligent public.

MR. WINTER DAVIS IN DISFAVOR.—Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, is perhaps one of the best-abused men of the day. The last hostile indication comes from the University of Virginia, where the young gentlemen follow the lead of their elders in sustaining the dignity of Virginia chivalry. A Joint Committee appointed not long since, by the three Literary Societies of that Institution, invited Mr. DAVIS to address them next June. The Jefferson Society, one of the three, held an indignation meeting on the 23d inst, and refused to accept the orator chosen for them. The students express great admiration of Mr. DAVIS' abilities, but conclude that "his political antecedents are not such as to command approbation." So Mr. DAVIS will probably be deprived of the pleasure of enlightening the minds of these fiery young persons.

THE BURNING OF THE UTAH TRAINS.—The Correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* sends to that paper some of the testimony taken in Chief Justice ECCLE'S Court in regard to the burning of the United States trains belonging to the Utah Expedition. Several witnesses stated explicitly that the plundering parties were under command of Mormons whom they knew personally, and whose names are given:—and they also say that these men told them that they were ordered by BRIGHAM YOUNG to burn the trains and cripple the army in every way possible.

RUMORS.—We have heard it stated by a gentleman who has had opportunities of knowing the fact, that HUNTINGTON, who is supposed to be serving out his sentence in Sing Sing Prison for forgery, is really confined to the Prison walls but a portion of the time, and is never employed at hard work. It is said that he is very frequently allowed the freedom of the village. Upon what special grounds this special indulgence is granted we are not aware.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.—By brig *Milton*, Capt POTTER, arrived yesterday morning, we have dates from Port-au-Prince to Jan. 11. There were a large number of foreign vessels in port, and more arriving daily. Business was very dull; some vessels had left, in ballast. The stock of coffee and wood was large, but held at high rates, and no buyers. Money scarce

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A private Equestrian performance was furnished yesterday by Mr. MARSHALL, for the purpose of introducing Mr. JAMES MELVILLE to a critical audience. Mr. MELVILLE is an English rider, who has recently distinguished himself in Australia and California, and is now, we presume, working his way round the World like other great artists. Mr. MELVILLE's specialty is riding on a bare-backed horse—a feat which is considered superlative in the Circus, and which certainly is one of the most graceful and exciting things that can be done in it. The perfect ease and statesque coolness with which Mr. MELVILLE performs the most difficult things on the most slippery of foundations, is an evidence that he has thoroughly mastered this branch of his profession. Some bold things have been done by other bare-back riders, but Mr. MELVILLE far outstrips his predecessors, not only in the daring of his acts, but in the fine masculine grace and strength with which they are performed. Unquestionably, he is the best rider we have ever had in New-York, and his addition to Mr. MARSHALL's troupe is an acquisition of the best kind. Mr. MELVILLE will make his first appearance on Monday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Miss LAURA KEENE's benefit to-night will we trust, be remembered by the friends of merit, industry and enterprise—for these surely must be Miss KEENE's friends. A dramatic version of "White Lies" is the attraction.

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS' first Matinée takes place to-day (1 o'clock) at the Spingler Institute, Union-square. A quartette by BEETHOVEN, another by SCHUMANN, and a trio by VOLKMANN, are the leading features of the programme.

Sea and Ship News.

The following is from a letter to ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated San Francisco, Jan. 4, 1858: "The marine disasters on this coast, during the past year, have been few. The number of ships arriving at this port, from New-York, is gradually falling off. The following is the number of arrivals for four years back: 1853, 189; 1854, 81; 1855, 78; 1856, 108; 1857, 60. The character of the ships, however, has improved. The medium clippers are more strongly built, and better adapted for the trade. A large proportion of ships arrive with their cargoes damaged by sweat. The typhoon, in the China Sea, last October, did much damage to vessels and cargoes; several vessels reaching this port in a crippled condition, with cargoes also damaged from its effects. The ship *Starking* had a large quantity of water between decks, which damaged a lot of tea before the hatches could be opened to let it into the lower hold."

The clipper-ship *Great Republic*, Captain LIMEBURNER, from the Chincha Islands, *via* Stanley, Falkland Islands (where she put in disabled in October,) arrived at London on the 11th inst. The *Great Republic* left the Chincha Islands Aug. 16, with the largest cargo of guano ever put on shipboard, being about 4,000 tons, all of which, with the exception of a portion which was stored between decks, and was destroyed by the water, will be landed at London. She made the run from the latitude of Cape St. Roque (where she was spoken Dec. 16) in 25 days.

The United States steamer *Shubrick*, Captain JOHN DE CAMP, from Philadelphia, bound to San Francisco, put into the harbor of St. Thomas (no date) in distress, and short of coal. The Secretary of the Navy received the intelligence by a despatch on Wednesday from Boston. Captain DE CAMP was long acting Commodore at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from which duty he was detached by the Secretary of the Navy, to superintend the Light-houses on the Coast of California, and the *Shubrick* was built expressly for this service, Captain DE CAMP being placed in command.

☞ The ship *Oxford*, of Freeport, Maine, which sailed from Leghorn Sept. 4, for Boston, with a cargo of marble, among which was the statue of DANIEL WEBSTER, was abandoned at sea in November. Capt. MINOT and crew took to the boats, and were fallen in with by ship *Mary and Martha*, Capt. HATCH, bound from Boston for Trieste. All hands were saved, and landed at Gibraltar.

The NEW-JERSEY PILOTS, during the past year, according to the report, have brought into port 429 vessels, and taken out of port 666 vessels, making a total in charge during the year of 1,384, without any material loss or damage. Two pilots deceased during the year, of disease contracted in the performance of their arduous duties. Twenty-eight pilots are now on active duty, and are recognized by the commercial community as among the best and most trustworthy of their profession. The Board of Commissioners of Pilotage for New-Jersey was organized in 1837, since which time five pilot boats have been lost at sea; twelve pilots, five apprentices and nine of the crews of boats have perished while on duty, and 22,844 vessels have been in charge.

SERVANTS PLENTY AT LOW WAGES.—Fully to realize the prostration of business, one must go to the Emigrant Employment office, in Worth-street, At this institution daily can be seen several hundred newly-arrived emigrants, mostly Irish, who are seeking employment; but few find it. Last Winter it was not uncommon to send out to places from this office as many as one hundred and fifty, and even two hundred men, and an equal number of women, daily. This Winter, if places are obtained for twenty-five women a day, it is considered doing well, but the average number supplied does not exceed a dozen. For the men there is a still greater falling-off of applicants—five a day is about the average. Of course, with such a surplus of laborers, wages are much reduced, and many able-bodied men and women are willing and anxious to work for their board. Three dollars a month is the highest wages the women are allowed to accept. Housekeepers who will—or, from necessity, must—have Irish "help," can find here as good an opportunity to select servants as at any other place, and without expense to the employer or employed.

The intelligence offices throughout the City are doing but little business, generally, just now. Most of those which formerly charged employers half-a-dollar for supplying them with servants for a stated period, now furnish them readily for nothing. Places are scarce and place-seekers plenty. It is not quite so difficult to find employment for servants now as it was two months ago, but still wages are 25 per cent. below the standard, and many are out of work who would gladly be employed at the lowest rates. Intelligence-office keepers say that in the Spring the times will be easier for them, and those whose interests are identified with theirs. The farmers begin to come into the City to secure their "help,"—men and women for field work, the dairy and the household,—in March. In the Spring always a great many servants are thus drained off from the City's supply, leaving a smaller supply of labor and a better market for it here than there is during the Winter. Hotel and boarding house keepers generally employ fewer servants now than they did before the panic. They are generally the best customers at the intelligence offices, and while they continue to economize in this respect the latter suffer by it. "The good time coming' has not yet arrived, and is not expected before Spring.

☞ Judge BOSWORTH is still confined to his house by his attack of pleurisy. He was able to sit up day before yesterday, but will not probably be well enough to attend to his judicial duties for several days. Judge DUER is still on the sick list, too. He is not yet sufficiently recovered from the effects of his severe fall to sit upon the bench, and will not be perhaps for months. The absence of the two Judges is severely felt in the Superior Court. While they are absent no General Term can be held. Of the six Judges of this Court, three constitute the General Term, while two are compelled to preside at the Trial Terms and one at the Special Term, the three branches being in session simultaneously. Two may hold a General Term if counsel will consent to it, but counsel generally will not. Business is thus much impeded.

Children's Aid Society.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the receipt of $780. as the result of Mr. GOLDBECK'S Concert, gratuitously given to aid the Society, of which $480 were from the sales of tickets, and the remainder from donations connected with them.

C. L. BRACE.

OBITUARY.—The funeral of Mr. JOHN OOTHOUT, President of the Bank of New-York, whose death we announced yesterday, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Lafayette-place Church. Mr. OOTHOUT was born in this City nearly seventy years ago. He inherited a fortune and husbanded it well. He was elected a Director of the Bank of New-York in 1819, and was chosen President in 1843. He was respected and beloved by his associates, and his loss will be deeply felt.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Protest of the New State Officers Against the Lecompton Constitution.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned, the State officers elected under the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution for the State of Kansas, would most respectfully represent:

That the Constitution under which they have been elected to the various offices to their names appended is not the creature of the popular will, but that, on the other hand, it has been and is rejected by an overwhelming majority of the *bona fide* citizens of the Territory of Kansas.

The Constitution was framed by a Convention elected by a small minority of the people of Kansas, under an election law, a census and an apportionment that utterly disfranchised the whole people of one-half of the counties of this Territory, and deprived the great bulk of the people of the other counties of the right of suffrage.

Of the delegates thus elected but a bare majority met to accomplish the work for which they were elected. These proceeded to frame a Constitution for the people of Kansas, which, in most of its important provisions, is repugnant to the wishes and opinions of the people, and, in their opinion, is hostile to the best interests and prosperity of the State.

The Constitution thus framed was not submitted by the Convention to a fair vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, but on the other hand, their judgments were insulted and their rights trifled with by the pretended submission of what is called the "Slavery article," in such manner as to present no question except that of the introduction of slaves into the State in future, and forcing every one who voted to give his sanction to all the other provisions of the Constitution, and to take, if required, a test oath to support said Constitution if adopted.

Under the provisions of the schedule providing for said election, those who voted a ballot marked "Constitution with Slavery" necessarily gave their sanction to the whole instrument; and those who voted a ballot marked "Constitution with no Slavery" necessarily gave their sanction to all the provisions of the Constitution except the Slavery article, and in lieu thereof substituted an article prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the State in future, and confirming those now in the Territory and their posterity in Slavery for all time to come. This was the simple effect of the vote.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the privilege of voting upon a proposition thus beset with conditions utterly inadmissible or unjust, or the power of deciding upon a single, and, as presented, by no means an important question, purchased at the expense of giving the sanction of our votes to many provisions that our judgments condemn, was and is considered by the people of Kansas no boon, but, on the other hand, is justly held to be an insult to a people who know and appreciate the rights of freemen; and hence eight-tenths of the people rejected the offering with contempt, and refused to participate in an election that thus compromised the dignity of an American citizen.

In view of these facts, the Territorial Legislature, at its late extra session, provided by law for the submission of the whole Constitution on the 4th day of January inst., in three distinct propositions, viz.:

Constitution with Slavery.
Constitution with no Slavery.
Against the Constitution.

The returns of this election are not yet all received, but enough is known to warrant us in saying that the vote cast against the Constitution is about......11,000

For the Constitution with Slavery	150
For the Constitution with no Slavery	24

The large vote against the Constitution was cast at an election holden on the 4th day of January, 1858, under the law passed on the 17th of December, 1857, while the necessarily short and imperfect notice thereof, no doubt, prevented thousands in the distant interior counties, where the people are all opposed to the Constitution, from casting their votes against it.

Inasmuch as the Pro-Slavery Party refused to participate in the elections, we present the vote polled at the election of Dec. 21, provided for by the schedule of the Constitution, which is as follows:

Constitution with Slavery	6,143
Constitution with no Slavery	569
Majority	5,574

Of this majority more than one-half was obtained in three very sparsely settled precincts, on the Missouri border, two of which—Oxford and Shawnee—are in the Shawnee reserve, on land not yet legally for settlement, viz.:

Oxford	1,266
Shawnee	729
Kickapoo	1,017
Total	3,012

From a personal knowledge of the settlements in and about the above places, we feel that we hazard nothing in saying, that the great bulk of this vote is fraudulent and fictitious; and taking into view other palpable, but less glaring frauds in other precincts, we feel justified in asserting that not over 2 000 of the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas cast their votes for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st day of December last. The frauds in this, as well as in the election on the 4th of January for State officers, &c., will be laid before your honorable bodies in a few days, in the report of a Board of Commissioners, authorized by law to investigate the same.

We present the above facts in support of our declaration previously made, that the people of Kansas have rejected the Lecompton Constitution by an overwhelming majority.

The object of your memorialists and those who supported them, in thus participating in the election of State officers, &c., under this Constitution, was not designed to give the slightest sanction to that instrument, but on the other hand to place ourselves in a position to destroy it in case Congress should admit us into the Union and thereby forcing upon the people an organic law against their will and repugnant to their feelings. Our position will be readily understood upon this point by reference to the following resolution adopted unanimously by the Convention by which we were nominated, viz:

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this Convention, on accepting such nomination, will be considered as pledged, should the Constitution be approved by Congress, to adopt and execute immediate measures for enabling the people, through a new constitutional Convention, to obtain such a Constitution as the majority shall approve.

Thus pledged, we went before the people and contested the election under the provisions of the schedule of the constitution which opened a wide door to fraud, and upon which frauds to the extent of 3 500 to 4,000 votes were committed, and under judges of the election, who, in many precincts, demanded a test oath to support the Constitution, in direct violation of the Constitution itself, by which many who would otherwise have voted the Free-State ticket were prevented from voting, and under the additional disadvantage of a strong and incurable antipathy on the part of many of our people against participating in an election under the authority of a Constitution framed and submitted as was the Lecompton Constitution, by which thousands were induced to withhold from us their suffrages. Yet, in the face of all these disadvantages, we have received a majority of all the votes cast, giving the opposite party the advantage of all the illegal votes cast or returned.

In view, then, of the fact that the Lecompton Constitution was formed by a base majority of a Convention elected by a small minority of the people of Kansas, and that that Convention refused to submit the Constitution thus framed to a fair vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, and that the Territorial Legislature did provide by law for its submission, under which law it has been submitted and rejected by an overwhelming majority, and for the sake of the peace and prosperity of this beautiful Territory, as well as the harmony and integrity of the Union, we, the officers elected under said Constitution, do most respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable bodies not to admit Kansas into the Union under said Constitution, and thus force upon an unwilling people an organic law against their expressed will, and in violation of every principle of popular government.

GEO. W. SMITH, Governor.
W. Y. ROBBERTS, Lieutenant-Governor.
P. C. SCHUYLER, Secretary of State.
A. J. MEAD, Treasurer.
JOEL H. GOODIN, Auditor.

The Case of Jack Henderson—An Act to Abolish Slavery, &c.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

The "Capital" seems to be almost deserted. CALHOUN and CATO have left, and it is currently reported that they have gone to Washington *incog* to consult the Administration before giving certificates of election to the Free State candidates under the Lecompton Constitution. An attachment was served upon CALHOUN, before leaving, to appear in this place as evidence in the case of HENDERSON, who is still in the custody of the Sheriff of Douglas County; but instead of coming to Lawrence he has gone to Missouri or Washington. General LACEY, of Leavenworth, is in pursuit of his regency, and will bring him here if he can be found by going to the White House at Washington. HENDERSON is guilty of the charge preferred, to wit: adding three or four hundred names to the poll list while conveying it from the election precinct to Lecompton, and ought to be hung, but I suspect there will be too much of a desire on the part of the Free-State men to return "good for evil," to do anything so rash as that would be. The great trouble with the Free State Party in the past, has been that they have permitted these vile wretches to go unhung when in their power to make an example of them. If ever a man deserved hanging in Kansas, JOHN D. HENDERSON deserves it. But CALHOUN has suppressed the returns and left; consequently "JACK" will go free. Sheriff JONES has left Lecompton to await further orders from the seat of Government, and will undoubtedly get some important office from the Administration.

The Legislature is repealing and passing laws. Among the most important passed to-day is one abolishing Slavery in this Territory, a copy of which I herewith transmit. Acting-Governor DENVER is here, but unable to get his Administration measure through. The people have decided not to memorialize Congress for an enabling act, but to pass an enabling act and frame a Constitution, which will be the Topeka Constitution, and let them accept or reject it. The Topeka Government is bound to be the Government in the end. I am informed that a petition will be sent to Congress, signed by the officers under the State Constitution framed at Lecompton, asking them to reject that Constitution. The oath to be taken under the above-mentioned swindle will be very injurious to Free-State sentiments, and will be likely to impair the health of some officers, should they be required to swallow it. It is hoped the Administration will consider this and not force them to such acts.

An act entitled "An Act to abolish and prohibit Slavery, &c."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas: Slavery and involuntary servitude in the said Territory is hereby abolished and prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, All persons now held in Slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territory, or who have heretofore, or shall hereafter, be brought into said Territory for the purpose of being so held, are hereby declared to be free.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall now hold, or shall hereafter attempt to hold, any person in Slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territory, except for punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall, upon conviction thereof, be declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by confinement, at hard labor, in the penitentiary, for any term not less than two years or more than five years.

SEC. 4. That all laws or parts of laws establishing, recognizing, or regulating the institution of Slavery in the Territory of Kansas, heretofore provided by the Legislative Assembly, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That the probate court of each county shall have concurrent jurisdiction for the trial and punishment of all offences for the violation of the provisions of this act in their respective counties. And in case of the refusal of any probate court to hear or determine cases coming under the provisions of this act in their respective counties, the same may be taken before the court of an adjoining county; *Provided*, however, that in cases arising under the provisions of the act, preliminary examination may be held before any Justice of the Peace, or before the Probate Judge of proper county.

SEC. 6. Whenever an affidavit duly sworn to, clearly setting forth the crime charged, be filed with the Clerk of the County, it shall be sufficient without an indictment for the issuing by him of writs of arrests and all other proceedings necessary to the trial and conviction or acquittal of the person or persons charged.

SEC. 7. Any Justice of the Peace or Probate Judge of the county, shall have power upon the oath of any person entering complaint before either of them, to issue a warrant of arrest against such offender, and upon hearing may either discharge or hold over with sufficient security for the appearance at the next term of the Probate Court for trial, and on failure of procuring bail or security as aforesaid, to commit such offender to the county Jail.

SEC. 8. This act to be in force from and after the first day of March next.

Striking Devotion to the Union—War with Spain Urged as a Bond of Fraternity Between North and South.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

It will be remembered that in reviewing our relations with foreign powers, the President in his regular message to Congress at the opening of the session, referred to the fact that the Spanish Government had not yet made amends for certain indignities offered to the United States. A determination to demand redress again in very decided terms, was also expressed. If the press of Madrid speaks the sentiments of the highest official authorities of Spain, there is reason to believe that the demand of our Government will be met with a stern denial; and having implicit confidence in the resoluteness of the Administration, as well as in its fidelity to its pledges, we shall await with interest the developments yet to be made in this existing difficulty. *A war with Spain, just now, would not, we think, be an unpopular movement on the part of the Government of the United States.* And we doubt exceedingly that the inconveniencies arising from it, would be at all adequate to counterbalance the advantages, which would, perhaps, prove to be almost incalculable.

Foreign wars sometimes act as eruptions upon the body politic, preventing a dangerous disease within by forcing out the elements that might have produced it. No Government is ever so free from the dangers of revolution, as when its people are united against a foreign foe. Mutiny on ship-board is never less likely to occur than amid the roar of the breakers or the howlings of the storm. Disaffection in an army need not be apprehended when the troops are on the march or the enemy in sight. And so it is with a people either dissatisfied with their Government or at enmity among themselves. When their attention is directed to a common cause in which each and all are alike interested, such as a war with some other power, all feuds and factions are forgotten for the time, discord gives place to harmony, and division and dissension are followed by unanimity of feeling and unity of action. That the people of the United States are widely and dangerously divided in their political sentiments, is a fact too palpable to be questioned. The Union is threatened with destruction, not by any foreign power, but by the *American people themselves.* The throes of an impending political earthquake are still shaking the country to its centre. *There is a broad breach between the North and the South.* Ambitious Abolition demagogues have agitated the Slavery question until they have raised a storm that threatens to dismember the Confederacy. *Let us once be engaged in a foreign war, and the angry elements of discord in the country would be calmed.* The dupes of the Anti-Slavery agitators would listen no longer to their harangues over the horrors originated in their own disordered and depraved imaginations. The North would cease, or suspend at least, its insane assaults upon the South, and the South, of course, would, for the time, have no farther quarrel with the North. The presence of a common foe would make us all join hands in fraternal friendship again. We would not be understood, by any means, as advocating a war with Spain. *We believe it would be highly conducive to a temporary restoration of good feeling between the two antagonistic sections of our country.* But we do not contend that it would surely lead to perpetual peace between them, and consequently put an end to all fears for the Union. If we were assured that such would be its fruits, our voice would be for war, even without any other reason than to save our own country from itself. There is also another aspect in which the law of self-preservation might present itself in this connection. We allude to the commercial and other relations which the Island of Cuba may have to the United States, and especially to the Southern States. The day may not be distant when France or England may enter into negotiations of some sort with the Government of Spain for the possession or protection of Cuba. And the attention of this country would, of course, be directed to such an attempt on the part of either or both of those powers, as highly prejudicial to the interests of this Government. But, aside from this consideration, *that island is most desirable to this country and particularly to the Slave States.* In the event of a war with Spain, the terms of peace might make it ours. For these reasons, we entertain the opinion that it would probably be better if the Spanish Government should provoke us into a conflict of arms. But the Administration, of course, owes it to its own dignity and to the honor of the country, not to make war with Spain unless redress for our grievances is otherwise refused.

The Ridgway and Wise Affair—Supplementary Statement of Mr. Ridgway.

From the Richmond Whig, 26th.

Unsolicited and unasked, I readily and cheerfully insert the card of Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, which appeared in the *Enquirer* of yesterday, in relation to the affair between him and myself on Friday last. I am entirely willing the statement of both of us shall go to the public together, and, as these statements involve a question of veracity between us, in consequence of material discrepancies in the two, I confidently rest that question of veracity with the community in which we both live and with the public at large. I can only repeat the affirmation that my own statement is true in regard to every particular connected with the transaction between us, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I believe, moreover, that my statement is fully sustained and confirmed by the "card" of Mr. WISE—for said card contains so many utterly improbable assertions as to carry with them, to every fair and unprejudiced mind, their own refutation. As to the most material particular, I reaffirm, distinctly and emphatically, that he did *not* announce his name to me, nor had I any conception who he was, until after we had been separated.

Without purposing a reply to all his other less material assertions, which I can only oppose by a flat and solemn denial, I will only advert to one or two of them as a test by which the truth or falsity of all the others may be easily and fairly determined. He says, in the very commencement of his "card," that he has been restrained from "resentment" towards me heretofore by his "father's assurance, as well as by that of other friends, that the character and reputation of the editor of the *Whig* were not such as to permit his taking any notice whatever of my conduct." I have nothing to do here with his "father's assurance"—that may go for what it is worth. But who were those "other friends" to whom he alludes? I know not, neither do I care; but this I will say, that I do not believe that any high-minded friend, or any intimate connection of Governor WISE or his family, ever advised or intimated to Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, not to take notice of my conduct towards his father upon the ground stated, or anything like it. If so, it would be easy to name them—if so, a sudden change has come over some of them, which I do not for a moment believe. The statement itself, therefore, is a figment of Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE'S prolific imagination. And I refer to it as proof of the spirit of exaggeration and misstatement which pervades his entire "card." To many of the most intimate friends and connections of Gov. WISE in this city, I should not hesitate to appeal in proof of the falsity of this particular statement, because I know them to be just and honorable men, incapable of giving Mr. JENNINGS WISE any such "assurance" as he stated, in regard to myself. And, so far as I am concerned, he is at perfect liberty to take their testimony on the subject, and convict me of being unworthy to be noticed by him, upon the ground mentioned, if he can. I have no fears of the result.

One other circumstance. In his card he says: "*During the struggle he called loudly and repeatedly for assistance, repeating a name which I do not remember.*" Now, it will be observed that Mr. WISE took "notes" soon after the transaction, according to his confession; and further, that every one of his assertions is made in the most positive and emphatic manner. And yet the "name" upon which I "called loudly and repeatedly," as he says, "for assistance," he does "not remember!" Now, this calling "loudly and repeatedly for assistance," would, if true, be the most noticeable and striking circumstance connected with the transaction between us; and yet Mr. WISE undertakes to quote the exact language employed both by him and myself in reference to nearly all other particulars, and still cannot remember a name—the only name mentioned—though "*loudly and repeatedly*" called by me! Is it not a little singular that Mr. WISE's memory should be so extraordinarily faithful upon numerous minor points, and yet so unaccountably treacherous in regard to the most important and striking circumstance in the transaction? Your story, Mr. WISE, will not bear telling—it is inconsistent, improbable and absurd throughout. And then the mode and manner of your assault, would clearly indicate that you would not hesitate at misstatement and misrepresentation to serve an end.

In regard to my being "frightened," Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE may tell that to the marines. Many a situation in which I have been placed has given the lie to that imputation, and no one in Virginia will believe it, not even the most inveterate of my enemies. I have always understood that it was a characteristic of Governor WISE to be deluded with the idea that he frightened, intimidated and scared to death every body he looked at. I suppose the same delusion possesses Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE; and upon that ground I account for his strange infatuation in regard to myself on Friday last.

I now finally drop Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE and his "card." I have not bandied epithets with him, because they were wholly unnecessary in any truthful narration of the incidents of a transaction like ours. Besides, having been bound over to keep the peace towards him, I have sought to avoid, as far as I could, all taunting personalities. I submit the case to the public, upon our respective statements, solemnly reiterating the truth of mine, and dismissing the willful prevarications of his with the contempt they deserve.

R. RIDGWAY.

The Chicago Fire—Loss, $100,000.

From the Times, Jan. 27.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, commenced one of the most destructive conflagrations, as far as the value of property destroyed is concerned, with which Chicago has ever been visited. It was kindled by an incendiary. When the fire was first discovered it was near the centre of the lumber-yard, burning within an area of not over 20 feet. Its situation, however, was such as to render it impossible for the firemen to stop the progress of the flames. After the fire had reached the southern limits of the lumber-yard, the wind veered round to the northward, but the flames continued to work against it, and by 9 o'clock all the lumber in the yard was a bed of fire, from Market-street to the river. Many of the vessels lying at the wharf were hauled out into the stream. The heat was so intense that the firemen were obliged to erect barricades to shelter them, but their efforts were entirely ineffectual, and all the lumber in the yard, except about four or five hundred thousand feet, piled on the wharf, was destroyed. The yard contained between four and five million feet of lumber, besides shingles, lath and cedar posts. It was owned principally by Messrs. MASON & HOLT. Messrs. PEARSON & MESSER, and Mr. EWING, had, we are informed, a quantity of lumber stored in the yard. The total value of the lumber was estimated at about $80,000. Of the seven buildings destroyed on the east side of Market-street, that on the corner was owned and occupied by Messrs. BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL, composition-roof manufacturers. The three succeeding buildings were owned by Messrs. HONORE & BRADLEY, and worth on an average $1,000 each. They were all insured for about half their value.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.—The agent appointed by a Committee of gentlemen, earnest to devise judicious measures to check the Sabbath-breaking of our City, reports as the result of his observation on a single Sabbath in June last, the number of shops open as follows:

Restaurants	437
Pawnbrokers' shops	26
Policy and exchange offices	34
Daguerrean galleries	54
Confectionery and cigar stores	1,234
Sabbath concerts	18
Dance-houses and places of amusements	85
Dry goods and kindred stores	2,419
Groceries	1,977
Liquor shops and drinking saloons	3,408
Total	9,692

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 30.

I.—LIFE OF DR. KANE—Review of Wm. Elder's Biography of Dr. Kane.

II.—NAPLES—Appearance of the City—Habits and Manners of the People—By "Dick Tinto."

III.—OPINIONS OF "MR. PUNCH"—Random Reflections—Humanity in a Wife, &c.

IV.—VERY LATE FROM UTAH—News One Month Later—Preparations of the Mormons for a Guerrilla Warfare.

V.—POETRY—Foreign Courts and Native Ninnies.

VI.—RACHEL—Gossip Concerning her Life—Anecdotes, &c.

VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Kansas Elections—Are the Mormons in Rebellion?—The War in India—The Robertson Case at Rochester—Effects of Slavery upon Jurisprudence—Virginia Civilization—War in Mexico, &c., &c.

VIII.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

IX.—CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

X.—NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

XI.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

XII.—NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

XIII.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

XIV.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

XV.—SUMMARY OF CITY INTELLIGENCE.

XVI.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

XVII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

XVIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week—Carefully prepared expressly for this paper.

XIX.—RETURNS OF THE KANSAS ELECTIONS.

XX.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	**$2**
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MARRIED

CHAPMAN—HAYES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Mr. TIMOTHY P. CHAPMAN to Miss ANNA HAYES, daughter of Horace Hayes, Esq.

CARY—WOOLSEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Dr. Bedell, S. HOWARD CARY to MARY E., daughter of the late Com. Melancthon T. Woolsey, U. S. N.

ZABRISKIE—SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Dr. Stearns, A. D. ZABRISKIE, of Jersey City, to JULIA M. SMITH, of Newark.

BYINGTON—HOYT.—At New-Haven, Vt., on Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. O. S. Hoyt, Rev. E. H. BYINGTON, of Royalton, to Miss ANN ELIZA, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WHITCOMB—LOTT.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. J. H. Davis, BYRON WHITCOMB, of Yuba Co., Cal., to ELIZA LOTT, of Flatlands.

LYON—CROCKER.—At Fitchburg, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Edson, of Lowell, WM. ROSCOE LYON, of Tarrytown, N. Y., to MARY ELOISE, daughter of Alvah Crocker, Esq., of Fitchburg.

PEET—DICKINSON.—At Wellsboro, Penn., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Samuel B. Dalrymple, JULIA AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Abel Dickinson, Esq., to Rev. ROBERT BARFF PEET, rector of St. Paul's Church, Montrose, Penn.

DIED.

JEWETT.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock, SARAH LOUISA SUTTON, wife of Edward G. Jewett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 236 6th av., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 29, HUGH MARTIN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 North Moore-st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

SPICER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 29, DANIEL DELAVAN, infant son of John W. and Nellie F. Spicer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 113 Rivington st.

CHICHESTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH CHICHESTER, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends and relatives, also those of her sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Harbeck, No. 287 5th av., on Saturday, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 28, after a short illness, ROBERT J. MURRAY, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 96 East 14th-st., on First day (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Warren-place, (Charles st.,) this (Friday) afternoon, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HAWS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, J. H. HOBART HAWS, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, George T. and J. H. Hobart, and his brother, Robert T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 280 Broome st. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church.

MEEKS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 28, after a long and painful illness, MARY CATHARINE, wife of Louis C. Meeks, and daughter of Francis and Jane Phillips, aged 22 years 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 336 Front-st., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening Jan. 28, suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, widow of the late John Davis, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in law, John Wood, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence corner of Sands and Hudson avs., Brooklyn.

DUVALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 29, of disease of the heart, JOHN B DUVALL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Court and Butler sts., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 28, WILLIAM MANSFIELD, son of Munson H. and Mary Ann Hyde, aged 11 months and 25 days.

His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

SPROTT.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, after a short but severe illness, THOMAS HENRY, the beloved son of Wm and Letitia Jane Sprott, aged 4 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Concord and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

CONKLIN.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 28, of consumption, Mrs. PHEBE CONKLIN, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

BARTON.—At Staten Island, on Friday, Jan. 29, suddenly, SAMUEL BARTON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Jan. 29, at 9 o'clock A. M., of consumption, WILLIAM ALFRED SMITH, son of the late Alfred Smith, and step son of William Burroughs, Jr., aged 23 years 1 month and 9 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BRIGGS.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, MARSSELIA BRIGGS, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, West Hoboken, without further invitation.

DEANE.—At his residence, Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Jan. 28, WILLIAM DEANE, in the 65th year of his age, for many years well known as a scrivener, and long connected with the office of the late George W. Strong.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

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From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.
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GUERRAZZI in his Preface to this work says, addressing the unfortunate shade of Beatrice:
"Inasmuch as I have been able to comprehend thee, implore for me sufficient power to narrate worthily thy history to these dear Italian maidens, who love thee as a sister just departed, though the shadow of two centuries and a half is spread over thy sepulchre. Verily thine is a history of sad crimes; but the maidens of my country will read it. It will pierce their gentle souls like a sword; but they will read it. When the youth whom they love is approaching, they will hasten, blushing, to hide it; but they will read it, and will offer thee the only gift that can be given to the betrayed—tears."
TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VOL. I.	VOL. II.
Francisco Cenci.	Spectres.
The Abduction.	The Night of Crime.
Temptation.	The Red Mantle.
Nero.	The Torture.
Church of St. Thomas.	The Judges.
Despair.	Sacrifice.
The Banquet.	The Judgment.
The Fire.	Confession.
Marco.	The Garments.
M. Guido Guerra.	Pardon.
The Girl of Vittana.	The Wife.
The Tiber.	The Last Hour.
Departure.	The Sepulchre.

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Its columns are enriched and diversified by contributions from writers of the first character and celebrity, on a wide range of subjects, interesting not only to the home circle and fireside, but also to the business, the literary, and the religious world.
Among its special and regular contributors are some of the most distinguished writers in the country, including HENRY WARD BEECHER, MRS HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "Dred," and also Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.
It has correspondents in all parts of this Union, and also in foreign lands—in England, France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Asia Minor, the Western Coast of Africa, the Island of St Helena, China, India, (from the seat of war,) Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and the Sandwich Islands.
Every successive number of the paper is designed to give a weekly digest of affairs, both in the church and the world, and also a great amount of miscellaneous reading matter—entertaining, instructive and stimulating, for both the young and the old.
But the chief aim of the paper is to be a moral power in the world; and, with this in view, it seeks to promote every pure reform that is now struggling for success. It is a friend of the slave and an advocate for his freedom, and will use all its influence against every existing institution and every proposed public measure which denies the humanity and the rights of men. In seeking to promote the progress of Christianity, it will inculcate the doctrine that the principles of Human Freedom are part of the Gospel itself.
CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.
The following are among the contents of this week's number:
OUR CHARLEY. By Mrs. H. B STOWE.
THE METHODS OF TALE-BEARING AND CORPORATE LYING. By Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.
WORKING OUT OUR OWN SALVATION. By Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
LETTER FROM ENGLAND. By AGRICOLA.
THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY IN WINTER. By P. C. H.
LETTER FROM BOSTON. By W. C.
LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
Mr. EVERETT IN WASHINGTON, in which some things are said of Washington which Mr. Everett forgot to say.
RIGHT MANAGEMENT OF BOYS.
THE FLOWER GARDEN. Translated from the German.
OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS.
THE EVE OF ELECTION. A poem. By JOHN G. WHITTIER.
DEATH AND THE RESURRECTION. By ROBERT BLAIR.
The present number contains also Reviews of Books, Foreign Miscellany, Religious and General Intelligence, Family Reading etc.
The Commercial and Financial Department, for this week, contains articles and digests on the following subjects: "Usury Laws," "Foreign Markets," "Dry Goods," "Banker's Register," "Foreign Exchange," "New-London and New-Haven Railroad Company," "Dividends," "City Banks."
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BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will lecture (for the benefit of the Library fund) in the Athenæum, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Christopher Columbus.* Tickets 25 cents each, can now be obtained at the Athenæum Library; of R. J. DAVIES, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts.; of G. L. HAIGHT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York; and of the undersigned.
CHAS. S. FARLEY, }
W. A. GELLATLY, } Lecture Committee.
WILLIAM R. BLISS. }
☞ Only a limited number of tickets will be sold at the door.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE *Times* during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Numbers containing the President's Message, and speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas. Also, Edward Everett's oration of July 28, 1856. Inquire at subscription desk.

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N.B.—All who wish to save money are invited to call at OLIVER MOWBRAY'S,
No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **There will be Preaching** in the St. Matthew Wesleyan Methodist Church. Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. ROBINSON, Associate Minister. In the AFTERNOON, by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. BOLLINGSWORTH, and in the EVENING, a sermon to young ladies, by Rev. J. ROBINSON. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **North Dutch Church**—Corner of William and Fulton sts.—Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture TUESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock; Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the sexton. N. B.—A daily prayer meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock in the rear of the Church.

☞ **Luther at Coburg**—*The Sinai of the Reformation; or the Confession of the Evangelical Church.* The ninth Lecture of a series of 'Pulpit Pictures from the Life of Luther, on the above topic, will be given on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Henry Ward Beecher** will deliver a lecture in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of Clinton Library Institute. Subject—*Success and Failure in Life.* Tickets at 25 cents. For sale at Appleton's, Wiley's, Francis', and Crowen's bookstores, and at the door; also at W. H. Babcock's bookstore, Brooklyn.

☞ **The Eighth Anniversary of the** "Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, of New-York," will be celebrated in the Church of the Ascension on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's Church, and a collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

☞ **"Convert Your Seamen."**—So said a missionary to his friends who had sent him to a Heathen land. Converts are daily multiplying at the Baptist Mariners' Chapel, No. 234 Cherry-st., under the ministry of IRA R. STEWARD, Pastor. Quite a number are expected to be buried with Christ in baptism, on Sabbath evening, the 31st inst.

☞ **The People's Meeting at Union Hall**, No. 195 Bowery EVERY SUNDAY. On SUNDAY, the 31st, there will be a discussion upon *Crimes and Punishments, with Particular Reference to the Gallows*, to commence at 3 P. M. In the EVENING a discussion on the Miracles of New Testament—*Were they Material or Spiritual?* To commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Baker** will preach in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner Tillary-st. Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours, and Rev. Mr. ALDRIDGE will preach at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians** will find public worship conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth streets, near the Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ at 3 o'clock EACH SABBATH. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association**.—A discourse to young men will be given at the Strong-place Baptist Church, South Brooklyn, by Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR D. D., TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday,) the 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock. The young men of Brooklyn are cordially invited to be present.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**, Clinton Hall, Astor place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. O. DODGE will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and a collection will be taken up for the Oliver-st. Female Foreign Missionary Society. Rev. L. COVELL will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery**, JOHN THOMAS, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom* &c., lectures at this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

☞ **Rev. P. MacMenamy, D. D.**, and several friends of Christian Missions, will meet (D. V.) in public conference on the *Anti-Christian Character of Romanism*, in Spring street Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Attorney-street Methodist Prot. Church.**—Religious services on SABBATH MORNING, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. RUEL HAWKS, Pastor. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, sermon by Rev. J. SEARLES. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sermon by Elder H. L. HASTINGS. Seats free. The public are invited.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**, 34th-st., near 8th-av. Missionary Sabbath TO-MORROW. Jan. 31. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop E. S. JANES. Address to the Sabbath School at 2 P. M., by Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS. At 7 P. M. addresses by Revs. Bishop JANES and T. CARLTON.

☞ **Seventeenth-street M. E. Church**, near 2d-av. Sermon SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WISE, of the Sunday School Union. Sermon at 7 o'clock, to the young men, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROOKS.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church**, corner of Broome and Greene-sts., Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Jan. 31, (D. V.,) the subject of discourse will be—*Moses, the Hebrew Governor.* Seats for strangers.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. WM J. FROST, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **The Glory of God to fill the Earth.**—Mr. SNOW, the Prophetic Preacher, will discourse TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, in answer to the question: *When and How will the Earth be filled with God's Glory?* Seats free.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church, John-street.**—Preaching as usual TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Also, preaching on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 3 and 5, at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—The Pastor will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING the first of a series of five discourses on *Bible Characters.* Young men are invited. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY. The second lecture in the series to young men will be delivered in the evening.

☞ **Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-street.**—Preaching, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the pastor, Dr. DOWLING. Subject in the evening: *The Weary Dove and Jesus the Ark.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Burchard** will preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Baptism.**—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, will administer the ordinance of baptism TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., east of 8th-av.

☞ **Norfolk-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. At 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. HANKS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. GEO. L. FULLER. Subject for the evening—*The Devil's Rope-Walk.*

☞ **South Dutch Church**, Fifth-av. and 21st-st. Sabbath evening Discourses to the Young by Rev Dr. MACAULEY. Subject for Jan. 31—*Position in Society.* Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D.**, will preach in the New-England Church, South 9th st., Williamsburg, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

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NOTHING LIKE THE LEDGER!
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THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, as well as
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Beautiful selections by the Orchestra, Mr. Thos. Baker, Conductor.

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The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
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The Grand Legendary Romantic Drama of
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To conclude with the Pantomime of DON JUAN.

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The ACADEMY OF MUSIC having been engaged for the purpose, a CALICO DRESS SOIREE will be given in a novel and elegant style, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and other charities. The proceeds of the SOIREE are to be appropriated to the distribution of Loaves of Bread, by tickets, through the agency of the Society, in aid of which the SOIREE was first designed.

PROGRAMME.

An Original Poem, written expressly for this occasion, and suited to the times, will be delivered in the early part of the evening, by one of the Literati of New-York.

The entertainment will be characterized by all the most desirable features of a PROMENADE CONCERT and GRAND BALL.

The management of the Floor has been committed to the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, who have kindly consented to be present, and will appear in Full Uniform, at the request of the Executive Committee.

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Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements; at the principal Music Stores and Hotels; Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway; Rushton's Drug Stores, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway; Price's Bookstore, Everett House; Delvergne's Drug Store, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.; Harry W. Powers, Book-stand, St. Nicholas Hotel; office of Cyrus Ramsey, M. D., No. 101 2d-av.; Roe Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway; and at the office of the Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, Room No. 9.

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EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of ROMEO AND JULIET, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, beginning at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; also from Mr. C. W. Polman, No. 107 East 14th st., and at the door. The three closing readings of the course will be given on MONDAY, Feb. 8, TUESDAY, Feb. 9, and THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

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Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

The Ladies of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY have great pleasure in laying before the public the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

To Hon. EDWARD EVERETT—*Sir:* The fame of your Address in aid of the "Provident Association," at Boston, has reached the women of New-York; and observing, with pleasure, that you are to visit our City on the 21st of January, to repeat your discourse on the "Character of Washington," we—a self-constituted Committee of Ladies—venture to ask you to double the obligations of our community, by repeating, during your stay, your late Charity Address, for the benefit of a new and universally approved charity, called into existence by the distress of the present season—the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society," the Constitution of which we transmit you. Having followed with admiration your extraordinary career of public speech in behalf of the purchase of Mount Vernon, by the ladies of Virginia, and bestowed a warmer feeling upon the patriotism which has animated these labors—labors which, estimated by their effects, whether in money, nationality or delight, will have a high historic appreciation—we have enjoyed a fresh surprise in learning that you were tasking your heart and lips with new offices of benevolence. If your native city, celebrated for its numerous and venerable charities, as well as for the general thrift and virtue which narrows the need of them, is compelled by the extraordinary wants of *its* poor, to draw upon your powers of awakening the public attention, what might be expected of New-York, the gateway of nations and the almshouse of both hemispheres, but that the urgency of its necessities, at a season like this, would banish every scruple in begging your eloquent tongue to plead the cause of the suffering here?

The women of Virginia have successfully invoked your aid in the cause of patriotism—may not the women of New-York hope for an equal success in asking it in behalf of humanity? Will not you, who are striving to save to the country the home of Washington, help us women to save to the country a still more precious and more imperiled possession—the lives and the virtue of our suffering sisters—the exposed and homeless women of this City—made destitute by want of work, and desperate by urgent necessities? Should you be able to grant our prayer, we beg leave to propose TUESDAY EVENING 2d of February, and the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, as the time and place of your address. Very respectfully, your friends and countrywomen,

Mrs George Bancroft,
Mrs. George Baxter,
Mrs. James Boorman,
Mrs. L. M Rutherford,
Mrs. W. C. Noyes,
Mrs. G. Gibbs,
Mrs. W Mitchell,
Mrs. J. A. Stevens,
Mrs. H. Greeley,
Mrs. A. Belmont,
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Mrs. P. Chauncey, Jr.,
Mrs. Wolcott Gibbs,
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Mrs. D. D. Field,
Mrs. W. B. Parker,
Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Mrs. F. A. Conkling,
Mrs. H. J. Fairchild,
Mrs. R. Stewart,
Mrs. A. Gracie King,
Mrs. MacGregor,
Mrs. Snelling,
Miss Sedgwick,
Miss Curtis,
Miss Howland,
Mrs. Hecksher,
Mrs. Farnham,
Mrs. Murray,
Mrs. Kuhn,
Mrs. Beatty,
Mrs C. E. Strong,
Mrs. Wm Dodge,
Mrs. Titus,
Mrs. L. T. Warner.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

MY DEAR LADIES: I have this day received your favor of the 2d inst., inviting me to repeat for the benefit of the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society of New York," the address lately delivered by me for the benefit of the "Boston Provident Association."

I shall have much pleasure in complying with your request, and in this way coöperating with you in the highly meritorious and interesting work in which you are engaged.

The 2d of February, and the Academy of Music, if convenient to you, will suit me as the time and place for the delivery of the address.

With grateful acknowledgment of the flattering terms in which your invitation is expressed, I remain, my dear Ladies,

Your obliged and obedient servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

The following gentlemen will constitute the Committee of Arrangements:

Wash'ton Irving,
Chas King,
J W. Francis, M.D.,
Francis G. Shaw,
Alfred Pell,
Peter Cooper,
James Boorman,
James E. Cooley,
E D. Morgan,
James Brown,
L. M Rutherford,
D.D. Field,
F. A Conkling,
Rev. Dr. Bellows,
H. J. Raymond,
Rev Dr. Adams,
Geo. W. Curtis,
Chas. O'Conor,
Jno, R. Brady,
Simeon Draper,
Wilson G. Hunt,
Rev. Dr. Hawks,
J. W. Edmonds,
Rev. Dr Parker,
R. H. Winslow,
John W. Stiles,
George P Morris,
J. F. Gray, M.D.,
Rev. O B Frothingham,
C. O Halsted,
Henry L. Pierson,
J Earl Williams,
L T Warner, M.D.,
Jas. W. Gerard,
S. T. Butterworth,
Rich'd G. White,
Jas. T. Brady.
Henry Chauncey, Jr.,
Henry G. Stebbins.
Rev. Dr. Osgood,
R. Storrs Willis,
Horace Greeley,
R W. Heurtley,
W. J. Fairchild,
Rev. Dr. Cheever,
Jas M. Quin, M. D.,
W. H. Fry,
Rev. Dr. Longfellow,
Eli White,
E. K. Collins,
H. T. Tuckerman,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. A. A. Livermore,
Fred. S. Cozzens,
John P. Crosby,

LOWELL LECTURES BY DR. BELLOWS.—Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, having learned that the course of lectures on the "Treatment of Social Diseases," lately delivered by you before the Lowell Institute of Boston, presented many valuable considerations in regard to the causes, history and treatment of Pauperism and Crime, in a manner which enlisted the sympathies and enlightened the action of individuals and associations engaged in this great humanitarian cause, beg leave to suggest to you that the present season of extraordinary distress, and of special benevolent exertion, renders it highly desirable that our community should receive the benefit of your investigations on this important subject, of such vital interest to all classes; and, therefore, respectfully invite you to repeat the lectures here at such a time and place as may best comport with your wishes and convenience. Hoping you will accede to our request, we are your friends,

Washington Irving,
Jonathan Sturgis,
Thomas De Witt,
Charles Hackley,
H. T. Tuckerman,
Peter Cooper,
Stewart Brown,
John W. Francis,
Francis L. Hawks,
L. Bradish,
Jos. P. Thompson,
W. Adams,
Gulian C. Verplanck,
R. M. Hartley,
Sam'l Osgood,
Charles King,
A. B. Durand,
John Bigelow,
William Kent,
S. B. Ruggles.

ALL SOULS PARSONAGE, New-York, Jan. 18, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I shall have much pleasure in complying with your kind request, and propose to give six lectures, selected from the twelve that composed my Lowell course, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 1, and, continuing on the following Thursday and Monday evenings of the first three weeks of that month, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. The proceeds of the lectures will be devoted to a public charity.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS.

To Messrs. WASHINGTON IRVING, PETER COOPER, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, &c.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., will deliver the fourth lecture of the series at the lecture room in the library in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Freaks of Fortune and their Lesson.* Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E J BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS NURSE AND chambermaid, to go in the country. Unexceptionable references required. Call at No. 59 West 17th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, in an importing and jobbing dry goods house; must reside with his parents or guardian. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

INVALID CHAIR FOR SALE.—ONE OF King's, on rollers, can be seen at No. 32 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., in good order; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner has no further use for it.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would go to the country; also, a young Protestant German man; understands all kinds of farm work, the management of horses, and plain gardening; both are highly recommended, and anxious to please their employer; wages moderate. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent Protestant woman, as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; is thoroughly experienced in either capacity; is a first-rate meat and pastry cook, and thorough washer and ironer; highly recommended by her former employers for capability, integrity, respectability and general good character; no objection to Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women, the one as general houseworker, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have excellent recommendations. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible-House. W. W. CAIRNS, Sup't.

P. S.—Nothing but clean, tidy and honest girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Also her niece, a regular chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; will make herself useful; wages $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single Protestant German man, who is perfectly competent, and has the best recommendations from City and country for several years. Address JOHN, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 168 York-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable healthy young married woman, whose babe, the first, is two months old. She is an excellent nurse. To be seen, till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; he perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from Germany, 17 years of age, speaking English, is desirous to apprentice himself to learn the hatting business, or any other respectable trade; can give satisfactory City references. Inquire of J. ETTLINGER, No. 36 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 96 West 19th st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM LONDON, OF SEVeral years' experience in cutting and modeling patterns, a situation to superintend the cutting or making-up department of a wholesale or retail dry goods store. Address B. A., No. 1 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 227 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing, and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 West 20th st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a first-class chambermaid and laundress; fully understands French fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl, as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, large boarding-house, or restaurant, by a very experienced girl, who knows her business thoroughly. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 29, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in this City, as organist, who is fully prepared to perform the duties as such. Address L. L. D., *Times* Office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CHOICE STOCK OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Agency of Jacob Chickering's celebrated Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's prize Melodeons and improved New York Pianos. Pianos and Melodeons to rent at very low rates. Rent allowed if purchased.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND second hand, best Boston and New-York makers, at astonishingly low prices for cash, during this month. The "Waters'" large and popular catalogue of music at half price at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

$195 CASH WILL PURCHASE AN elegant seven-octave rosewood Piano, round corners, &c., but little used, being much below its value, but must be sold by order of the assignee. To be seen at No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 14, second story.

FOR SALE—ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, nearly new, from one of the best makers, will be sold for $230 and also one organ to let. Apply at No. 75 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., of Mrs. KOOK & SON, teachers of music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

A RARE CHANCE.—A ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be sold at a very great sacrifice for cash. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 38 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

JAMES WYLIE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET—No. 168—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18¾x48, lot 18¾x98¾.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 13—Two-story frame house 22x40, lot 25x98¾.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 28—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

A FARM—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 28½ acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.

For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABREQUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, OR TO LET, OR will be exchanged for New York City Property—A large double house, with barns, ice-house, and other outbuildings, situated at the junction of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpike, known as Smith's Hotel, two miles from Houston and Grand-st. Ferries. It comprises three acres of land, with all kinds of fruit, and a good well of water. Apply to J. A. MARSHALL, Broadway, corner of 39th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, OR TO LET.—Two brown-stone houses with all the modern improvements, on Hewes-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., Brooklyn, in a select and improving neighborhood, eight minutes' walk from James-slip Ferry. Terms easy.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, carriage house and stable, with abundance of choice fruit, in a handsome location, one minute's walk from dépôt, and 40 minutes from the City by boat or cars. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, NO. 80 FRANKlin-st., near Broadway; house in good order; six suites of rooms, bath room to each, and ten single rooms. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale cheap, a new first-class brick house, brown-stone trimmings, 20x50, three stories, basement and sub-cellar, replete with all the modern improvements, situated in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. W. G. CREAMER, No. 12 Gold-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE HOUSES and 24 lots in Rahway, N. J. Price only $7,000. Or exchanged for a farm or house. A bonus given or taken. Apply at S. CHAMBERS' Ladies' and Children's Clothing Store, No. 297 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front houses, in the choice location Nos. 31 and 33 West 30th-st., between 5th av. and Broadway, finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—NO. 89 WILloughby-st., a three-story, brown-stone front house, with basement and sub-cellar, having all the modern improvements cheap and on accommodating terms. Lots on Hicks, Pacific, Middle and 13th sts. A farm at Huntington, L. I., containing 53 acres, with new house and outbuildings, under a good state of cultivation, convenient to steamboat and railroad. Inquire of JOHN WHITE, No. 89 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALuable house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

TO CARPENTERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the premises now occupied as a carpenter's shop in 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., north side, possession on the 1st February. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY house No. 601 Houston-st. It would be let for some light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply to WM. E. SHEPARD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A modern house well furnished, a few doors from the 5th-av., is for sale on accommodating terms. Price $26,000, with furniture. Address F. S. HOUSE, *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times.* The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT 3½-STORY BRICK house, in the upper part of the City, containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with a bath-room, and Croton water and gas throughout respectably located. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately! Inquire at No 245 9th-av., corner of 26th st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE FOUR-story house No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. It is being thoroughly repaired and painted, and is a most desirable residence. Apply to D. P. BURDGE, No. 139 3d-av., corner of 15th-st. Possession as soon as desired.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the premises known as the Chinese Building, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, running through to Mercer-st., being about 50 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep. Inquire of L. KISSAM, No. 59 William-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 294 WEST TWENTIETH-st., pleasantly situated, fronting the ground of the Theological Seminary. Has all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately, if desired. Inquire of T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st., or at No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT and commodious cottage houses, with four lots of ground each, at prices ranging from $175, $200 $225, $250. Accessible by City cars, 5 cents fare. Also, garden farm from 20 to 30 acres to let. Lots for sale with building loans.

CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water &c., in the modern houses, in West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, WITH OFFICE stable, and sheds on it, for a term of years. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, at the yard No. 361 3d-st., New-York, near the East River.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, lot No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort st. This lot being near the intersection of the Bowery renders it desirable for improvements. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 o clock P. M. (Possession immediately.)

TO LEASE—A LARGE FIVE-STORY BUILDING in West-st., below Cortlandt, entire or the store, the lofts and the cellar, which is large and dry, each separate. Apply to J. H. BONN, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May.

Apply to FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—To let, at a reduced rent, a neat cottage, with 12 rooms, half an acre of ground, &c. Rent $300. Former price $500. Address L. E. L., Box No. 1,275 New-York Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors of building No. 448 Water-st., well lighted, convenient, and in good location; desirable for almost any kind of manufacturing business. Will be let on favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, one large, or two (communicating) moderate-sized houses, on or before the 1st of May. Location between 20th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Preference would be given to a house in course of erection, which might be finished to suit the advertiser at a considerable reduction on ordinary estimates, and much to the advantage of both parties. Address HOUSE, care of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, in exchange for a very desirable residence in Elizabeth, N. J. Has a very fine garden, abundance of choice fruit, water, gas, bath, furnace, &c. Will be exchanged for a house and lot in the City, value not to exceed $11,000. Apply to W. DE GROOT, No. 130 Front-st.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY LOTS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED—A Small House, neatly finished, with all the modern improvements, and located between 4th and 37th-sts. and the 3d and 6th-avs. Price, from $8,000 to $12,000. Address A. Z., care of Francis Bourne, No. 29 William-st., cor. Exchange-place.

PERTH AMBOY PROPERTY WANTED.—Either a small house with a few lots of ground, or a small farm within one or two miles of Amboy; for which a house and lot at Williamsburg would be given in exchange. Apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation as daily or resident Governess in a quiet family. Is well accustomed to teach English, French and music, and can give respectable references as to capacity, &c. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The subscriber is authorized to sell upwards of 30,000 acres of improved and unimproved lands in Virginia, many of which border on the Chesapeake Bay, having oyster privileges. Also, nearly 40,000 acres of immensely valuable lands in North Carolina, heavily timbered with juniper and cypress, and near the town of Washington. Great bargains will be given in these lands and terms easy. I have likewise valuable Western lands for sale.

RO. H. GALLAHER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY—One hour from New York, ¾ mile from dépôt, 13 daily trains each way, 41 acres good land, well cultivated, substantial and convenient house, large barn, carriage-house, corn crib, &c., large orchard, fine garden, grape vines and fruit trees in abundance. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to M. GREGORY, No. 130 Broadway, third floor.

ORANGE COUNTY—GRAZING OR DAIRY farm, 183 acres, inclosed with stone walls, springs in every lot, large 2-story frame house, and numerous barns and out-houses, two orchards, grafted fruit, &c., situated at Washingtonville, 10 miles from Newburg, 2 from dépôt.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 30 ACRES, six of which are woodland, situated near Jamaica, L. I. The land is in good condition, and suitable for market-gardening purposes. Apply to SINCLAIRE & ROSE, No. 169 Front-st.

FARM FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, N. J., 31 acres in good cultivation; ¾ mile from dépôt and one hour from New-York. Apply to J. U. UNDERHILL, Park Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat in Westchester County, on Long Island Sound, about 20 miles from the City, (access by New Haven Railroad,) containing 26 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, three orchards, a large, new and convenient house, about 50 feet square, commanding a fine view of the Sound; location perfectly healthy; good fishing, shooting, boating, &c. &c. Price $20,000. Subscriber would be willing to exchange for a small house in a genteel neighborhood in the City. Possession given Aug. 1 next. Address L. M. H., Box No. 2,364 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT SOUTH BERGEN, 1¼ miles from Jersey City Ferry—House with one acre of ground, beautifully located, with necessary outbuildings, and desirable fruit and shade-trees, shrubbery, &c.; buildings nearly new, and in good order; house is two-story, 32 feet by 38 feet, with a wing and kitchen, and commands a splendid view of New-York Harbor and surrounding country; stages to and from Jersey City every few minutes. For terms, &c., apply to CHAS. H. VOORHIS, No. 19 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the dépôt at Elizabeth.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let for two years, during the owner's absence in Europe, consisting of a dwelling house, with 30 acres of cultivated land and outbuildings in good condition, and 20 minutes from Jersey City by Railroad. Rent $300. Address F. P., *Journal of Commerce*, New-York.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN GOOD ORDER in exchange for a commodious house, well built and eligibly located in the city of Brooklyn. Address OWNER, *Times* office.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a first-class house, will let a suite of furnished rooms to two or three gentlemen, with gas and fire, for $12 or $14 per week; if desirable will furnish breakfast. Unexceptionable reference required. Location 2d-av. Address WALTER, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. House, first-class; water, gas and bath rooms. Room furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 309½ East 10th st., opposite Tompkins-square.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, in a private family, at No. 50 4th-av. Terms reasonable. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen.

E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES board in a respectable family, where there are but few boarders. Would prefer the vicinity of Macdougal-st. Terms must be moderate. Address M. E. A., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having more rooms than they require, can accommodate two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—IN A PRIVATE family, five minutes' walk from the ferry; a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen can be furnished with board by calling at No. 145 Grove-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a fine, well-furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with or without partial board. Unquestionable references required. For further particulars address H. C. S., Box C., office of this paper.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, pleasant furnished rooms to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NOS. 38 and 40 Howard-st., first door from the corner of Broadway, with or without board. Also, two basement rooms.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF A YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS.—The Instruction Book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway.—Prof. E. C. DUBOIS, considering the hard times, and feeling indebted to the American people for their patronage, offers his services, free of expense, to those who wish to learn French. He will devote one hour to this purpose EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock, for 26 consecutive weeks. The first lesson will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock precisely.

N. B.—To avoid inconvenience, only 500 tickets for this course will be delivered. Apply daily at the above address.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

CHORAL SINGING.—CLASSES OF LADIES and gentlemen for the cultivation of Choral Music, combined with elementary instruction, meet on the EVENINGS of MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the University, Washington square. Those desirous of joining may address Mr. GEORGE LEACH, No. 349 West 24th-st., or call on him at the University. An afternoon class is now forming. Terms, $1 per month, in advance.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive two more boys on MONDAY, to be practically prepared for business. Seats should be secured this day. Gentlemen may secure private desks this day for Monday, at $15. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant. Regular terms, $25.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS—very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels [illegible] gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

WESTCOTT & LINSLEY, Auctioneers, No. 168 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD furniture, made by Roche & Goldsmidt. Superior rosewood piano-forte, valuable collection of oil-paintings, splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite bronze marble groups. &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the above magnificent furniture, embracing the entire contents of the house, which offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers, who may rely on the whole being absolutely sold without reserve. All goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, consists of oak extension table, elegant gold band and decorated China every description of ruby and crystal cut glass, silver ware, all manufactured by Rogers & Brothers, consisting of silver salvers urns, kettles, pitchers, casters, cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c., marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, tapestry carpet and drugget, secretary, bookcase, &c.

PARLORS—Will be sold at 11 o'clock, are furnished throughout in rosewood, and consist of three elegant full suites of carved rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order, two rosewood marble top etageres with plate glass doors and backs, elegant carved rosewood piano-fortes finished all round, and used but three months, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in tapestry and brocade, lady's French secretary, two superb mantel mirrors, with three elegant pier mirrors to match, all richly framed, rich French and India China vases.

PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—Embracing the Amazon, Feast of Bacchus, Venus at the Bath, The Three Graces, with a magnificent fruit piece by Huntingdon; also a large collection of parlor ornaments. Chamber and library furniture, consisting of rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and mahogany furniture in hair cloth, bronze clocks, carpets, marble-top washstands and toilet sets, four elegant chandeliers sofas, cottage chairs, mirrors, portable heater, ranges, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. Positively no postponemment.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL—AT auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, ottomans, divans, window curtains, shades, rosewood and mahogany marble-top, centre, pier and side tables, quartette and card tables, corner stands, etageres, music stands, chandeliers, extension tables, mahogany, arm, and dining-room chairs, in leather; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mattresses and bedding, large pier and mantel mirrors, office desks, large and small arm-chairs, lounges, &c.; an assortment of glass and crockery ware. Also a number of fine canary birds. At 12 o'clock will be sold 50 cases of claret, Rhine and Muscat wines, brandy cherries, French mustard and walnut catsup. Also several highly-finished bookcases.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. By order of Jessie K. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois:
$30,000 Tennessee 6s.
$20,000 Missouri 6s.
Also, $3,000 Milwaukee City 7s.
$2,000 Wheeling City 6s.
$500 San Francisco 6s.
$2,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds.
Bowery, Eagle and Knickerbocker Insurance Stocks.
Commonwealth Bank and Union Ferry Stock.
Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Special sales when required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of bedsteads and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, ditto marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloth; mahogany chairs, covered in ditto; washstands, three-quarter, single and full size iron bedsteads, elegant gilt-frame pier-glasses, gilt cornices, one oak suite of dining-room furniture, black-walnut bedsteads, cottage ditto, single and double; hair mattresses, straw beds, mahogany breakfast and dining tables; also, an assortment of crockery, China, glass and kitchen ware.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—SAML. OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of household furniture, comprising in part of one solid rosewood parlor suite, covered in gold and maroon, very fine French brocatel; enameled chamber suites, extension tables, centre tables and other furniture; English velvet, Brussels and other carpets, &c., &c. See catalogues.

E. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

HORSES, HARNESS, AND COUPE ROCKAWAY AT AUCTION.—EZRA LUDLOW, JR., & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30 at 12 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 28 Pine-st., a fine pair of bay horses, 15 hands high, kind, sound and true in single and double harness, and fast travelers, 6 years old, warranted in every respect. Also, a handsome Coupé Rockaway, in perfect order, and a double harness entirely new. Will be sold separately or together. Sale peremptory.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and Morning *Express*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the People's Bank on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 5th proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE SINKING FUND Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, due Feb. 1 proximo, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange place.
E. L. H. GARDINER,
Comptroller of the city of Milwaukee.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR the last six months, has been declared, payable on and after 8th February next. By order
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst., and remain closed until 10th prox. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

OLD PAINTINGS.—A FINE PICTURE OF THE Immaculate Conception—after Murillo—5 feet 6 by 4 feet 6; also, one of the Tribute Money—school of Rubens—both in good preservation, and well worthy attention of the lovers of art, will be sold low. To be seen from 10 to 4 at No. 441½ Pearl-st., near William, jewelry store.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,682,583 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857	1,438,389 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,120,972 43
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,942,612 03
Losses paid during the same period	$2,616,983 62
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	522,111 04
The Company have the following assets, viz.	
Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks, and other Stocks and loans secured by Stocks	$1,641,500 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate	260,100 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	98,864 29
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,952,358 73
Cash in Bank	118,541 55
Total amount of Assets	$4,071,304 57

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PROFITS, they have further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.

They have also declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1857, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$6,619,220
Additional profits from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858	1,038,200
Total profits for 15½ years	$7,657,420
The certificates issued previous to 1856 have been redeemed by cash	5,464,190
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1858	$2,193,230

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Wm. S. Wetmore,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
Robt. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
E. H. Gillilan,
Ramsay Crooks,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leon. S. Suarez,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Charles Dennis,
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,
William Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Corn. Grinnell,
Henry O. Brewer,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.
WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1858.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the dépôt, (6th-av., corner 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved City property worth double the amount. Fifty thousand in one sum on down town property. Other sums of fifteen hundred and upwards. Apply at No. 16 Wall-st., room No. 26.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on productive City property. No brokers need apply to No. 290 Broadway, room No. 14, 3d-story, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

THE FEBRUARY INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY, IN EMBARRASSED circumstances wishes the loan of $40 for a few weeks. Security given. Address MISS JULIA WILSON, station D, New-York Post-Office, Astor-place.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—WELL WORTH A CASH OR WELL-SECURED ATTENTION.—The advertiser having a firmly-established, unembarrassed and very profitable business, with customers of thirty years' standing, desires to sell out and retire. The purchaser must have unquestionable security, or cash to the amount of $12,000. If parties answering this advertisement do not state by whom the security will be made, they cannot expect a response, for none but the best will be accepted. The business can be increased to any desired amount with profit and safety; is respectable in the fullest sense of the word, and can be monopolized, as it is at present. If desirable, the present proprietor will remain for six or twelve months, and fully initiate the buyer in the business. None but those answering with full name and address (which will be considered confidential) will be noticed. Address J. Z. G., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—AN EDITOR, TO TAKE CHARGE OF a Republican newspaper, less than 10 miles from the City; a small capital of about $500 will be required; a first-rate opening for a talented young man who understands his business. Address REPUBLICAN, at the New-York *Times* office.

$20,000.—A FORTUNE.—A PATENT MEAT-cutter—to be seen at No. 23 Platt, corner Gold-street. State, County, City and Town rights, or the entire right for the United States for sale. Parties are requested to call, examine and be convinced. Also, Ayres' Patent Water Elevator.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton st.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1¼ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE INTEREST of James Simpson, in the firm of JAMES SIMPSON & SON, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, No. 283 3d-av., all accounts for or against the said firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will henceforth continue the business in his own name. ALEXANDER SIMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	[illegible] 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.
HENRY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858, at No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The following persons are hereby notified to appear before the Committee: James McDonald, Ann S. Walter, John Stratton, Terence Keon, Congregation Shaary Bashhamod, George Raub, First Free will Baptist Church, Wm. Baudwin.

Managers Colored Home—Jacob Harson, Wm. S. Mayo, Archibald Walt.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON, Committee on
GEORGE STARR, Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen in relation to Russ Pavement in Broadway will hold their final meeting on TUESDAY, the 2d of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12, City Hall. All parties interested are requested to attend.
F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOS. W. ADAMS, Committee.
JOHN LYNES,

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors*: A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order, ORLAND SMITH Secretary.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 18, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1858.

STOLEN JEWELRY.—AN OWNER IS WANTED for the following articles, all apparently new, viz.: 1 ladies' gold Breastpin, set with blue stones; 2 pair of ladies' gold Ear Rings; 1 Cameo Breastpin; 1 pair of Cuff Pins; 1 pair of Cuff Pins; 1 silver Card Case; 2 Cameo Bracelets, not mated. Apply to
F. A. TALLMAGE, Gen'l Sup't of Police.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the A. enc. will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BROWN & ISAACS, house-movers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business relating to the old firm may be settled with either of the undersigned.

The same business will be continued by the subscribers individually, and either may be addressed at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.
TRUMAN B. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858. J. WICKHAM ISAACS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.
E. W. MANCHESTER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. J. H. BATES.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY WILLIAMS, STEVENS, Williams & Co., to the order of F. B. O'Connor, Jan. 18, at 90 days, for $400. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment is stopped. Five dollars will be given for its return to 353 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 24......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8.........1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22.......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 5.......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
North Star..Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, Mh 24
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3½ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in
Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—From the earliest ages stimulants have been resorted to as a means of reviving the energies of Nature. Of this fact, both sacred and profane history assure us. But the great difficulty has been to find an exhilarant which would produce the desired effect *continuously*, and entail no subsequent depression. This grand desideratum, sought for by every physician from the time of Galen to the present day, *is accomplished at last!* The LUCINA CORDIAL restores and permanently invigorates the broken-down system; nay, more, it replaces natural weakness with energy and strength. The desponding it revives, the feeble it endows with vigor; and the cheerfulness and strength which it restores or creates, it also preserves. To the sickly wife it imparts that degree of vital force necessary to the crowning joy and great object of matrimony. To the debilitated husband it gives the nervous and muscular energy which characterizes manhood. In all cases of nervous diseases, low spirits, indigestion, liver complaint, indisposition to mental exertion, lassitude, emaciation, impotence, &c.—in fact, in all complaints, acute and chronic, which depress and weigh down the mind and body, it is an absolute, infallible specific. Ladies of delicate constitution, subject to those derangements peculiar to the feeble of their sex, will obtain immediate relief from its use.

Persons wishing the Lucina Cordial, by sending a remittance to Dr. MAGNIN, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York, or to E. FLINT, druggist corner of 9th-av., and 28th-st., can have it safely packed and sent to any part of the world. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

$50 FORFEIT.—DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION-st., New-York, with over 30 years of successful practice in the treatment of all forms of private disease, and backed by the greatest remedies that have ever been introduced to the public, viz: Hunter's Red Drop, can, without fear, offer the above forfeit, being confident of the result.

All misguided votaries of pleasure who have imbibed the seeds of either or any of these dreadful disorders, may call at his rooms without fear of interruption.

Young men, who are victims of that destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of the most exalted and talented, are invited. Such cases Dr. H. treats with success unequaled.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—THE BEST MEDICINE in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach, and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions. It is at once the most popular, effective, and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William, New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated. $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 3.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$400.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR brown Mules, sixteen hands high, warranted sound and kind—no better working team in the City. Price $400.

Also, a large bay Horse, young, sound, and a good traveler—will be sold low, to close an assignment.
LEROY CLARK, foot West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZER HARMON against JOHN DORAN, Andrew Burke, William Carland, William Loft, George Van Campen, Patrick McMahon, Mathew McMahon, Frank Medina, William Schuster, Nicholas Theesere, Frederick Hastong, Michael Chase, Jacob Moore, John McKinney, William Clear, Frederick Hamer, Charles Direter, Frank Rings, Michael Wheeler, Patrick Howard, Patrick Moheney, William Kelley, Francis Clark, Lawrence King, John White, Charles Hall, Jacob Homer, James Riley, Hugh O'Brien, Charles Coffeld, John Shean, Patrick Murray, Walter Clear, Owen Rush, Michael Clynch, Thomas De Wier, John McCuddy, John Klinche, John Mack—To John Doran, William Schuster, Nicholas Theesere, Frederick Hastong, Michael Chase, John McKinney, William Clear, Frederick Hamer, Frank Rings, Michael Clynch, Thomas De Wier, John Klinche, John Mack, defendants:—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZAR HARMON, plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Cattaraugus County, New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. LAMB & BOLLES,
ja16-law7wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—LOWELL HOLBROOK against PEDER SATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the city of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand dollars, with interest from the 29th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, this day—New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
d5-law10wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC F. TYSEN against PEDER SATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the abovenamed defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest from the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York Dec. 3, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this day. New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d5-law10wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—The BANK OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff against OSER MYER, BENJAMIN LEVY, JACOB ABRAHAM and ABRAHAM LEVY, Defendants—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and one dollars, with interest from the 4th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.
STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

The above-mentioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1858.
STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
ja9-law10wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RACHEL ANN YORK, by ALBERT DEMAREST, her guardian, against EDGAR P. YORK. Summons for relief. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 15 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 8, 1858.
CARPENTIER & BEACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja23-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE C. AINSLIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of Charles C. Betts, (Brooklyn City Railroad Office,) No. 12 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated, Jan. 14, 1858. CHARLES C. BETTS,
JOTHAM C. MEEKER,
ja16-law-6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 53 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
JOHN R. MARSH,
s19-law6mS* STEWART E. CLARK, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.
o24-law6mS* GEORGE B. OVER,
LEVI HART, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHREIBER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of DIEDRICH STRUSE, No. 194 Second-street, near Grand, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 10, 1857. d12-law6mS*
DIEDRICH STRUSE,
CATHERINE E. SCHREIBER, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1858.
CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL HUNTER, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.
CAROLINE F. HUNTER,
ja29-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FARIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William E. Brinckerhoff, No. 108 Avenue C, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.
d12-law6m*S ALEXANDER FARIS, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, of the
MATHIAS CLARK, Eighth W

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOT

NEW-YORK CITY.

The American Bible Society's Standard Bible.

It is generally known that the American Bible Society have recently published an edition of the English Bible, embodying certain corrections in the text of the standard edition, confined almost entirely to punctuation, dissimilarities in orthography and the headings of chapters. This change produced much dissatisfaction among the friends of the Society, and in order to have the whole matter fully examined into, it was, after being before the Board of Managers for some time, referred to a special Committee of nine, composed of clerical and lay gentlemen of various religious denominations.

At a special meeting of the Board held Thursday evening, three different reports were presented from the Committee of nine. The question was first taken on that presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn. They were as follows:

Resolved, 1. That all the changes made in the text of the Scriptures by the recent Committee of Revision—including in the Text not only the words, but the punctuation, the brackets and parentheses, and the Italic or Capital Letters—which changes are not authorized by some edition before accepted in this country or Great Britain, or by the unanimous consent of Christian scholars, affirming their intrinsic correctness, be stricken out.

2. That the present Standard Edition, with the emendations, be retained, so far as the text is concerned, as the standard of this Society; and be commended to the Christian public as differing from previous editions only in the way of superior accuracy; presenting, in the best and most perfect form thus far attained, that version of the Scripture which this Society honors and preserves, and always has published.

3. That it be referred to the Committee on Versions to reconsider and revise the headings and contents of chapters, prepared by them for this edition, with a view to make them at once full and concise, more strictly and manifestly Biblical in tone, and more thoroughly pervaded by the antique but perennial spirit of the version; that they be instructed, in prosecuting this work, to consult more largely the editions of Great Britain, especially the standard edition of BLANEY, in 1769, and also to solicit the assistance and advice of eminent scholars, in different branches of the Christian Church, in this country; and that all amendments proposed by them, before being introduced into the plates, be reported to this Board for adoption or modification.

These resolutions were rejected by a large majority. The question then recurred on a series of resolutions presented by Dr. BOARDMAN and JAMES LENOX, Esq., of which the following is a copy:

1. It is the judgment of this Board that the American Bible Society has no authority, under its present Constitution, to make any changes, either in the text of the English Bible in common use at the date of its organization; or in the accessories of the text, except as the same may be warranted by collation with acknowledged standard editions of the Sacred Scriptures.

2. The present standard English Bible of this Society is hereby recommitted to the Committee of Versions, with instructions to recollate the same with the standard editions enumerated in the report of that Committee, to wit.: Recent copies of the four leading British editions, viz., those of London, Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburg; together with the original edition of 1611 and the Royal Octavo edition issued by this Society in 1847. It is further directed, that in respect to the text itself, with the orthography, capital letters, words in Italic, parentheses, brackets, and punctuation, the American copy shall be conformed to the recent British copies, or a majority of the same; and such headings and contents of the chapters may be adopted as have the sanction of any of these authorized editions. It shall be competent to the Society, however, to use the abbreviated headings and contents of the chapters, as the same are found in former issues of this Institution, and in various British editions; or, at the discretion of the Board of Managers, to print Bibles and Testaments without these accessories.

3. The Committee on Versions shall report from time to time to the Board of Managers; and no changes shall be incorporated in the Bibles issued by the Society, until the same shall have received the formal approval of the Board.

4. The collation herein ordered, and the publication of the revised edition, shall be made with as little delay as circumstances may permit. While this work is in progress, the Society shall confine itself, so far as may be practicable, both in the publishing and the gratuitous distribution of English Bibles, to editions conformed to those issued by it anterior to the late revision; and when completed, the printing of the present standard edition shall be discontinued.

These were also rejected by a large vote.

The resolutions reported by the majority were next considered, and after debate, adopted, though not with entire unanimity—Rev. Dr. ROBINSON giving notice that a protest against the action of the Board would be submitted in behalf of a majority of the Committee on Versions. The resolutions that were adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That this Society's present standard English Bible be referred to the Standing Committee on Versions for examination; and in all cases where the same differs, in the text or its accessories, from the Bibles previously published by the Society, the Committee are directed to correct the same by conforming it to the previous editions printed by the Society, or by the authorized British presses, reference also being had to the original edition of the translators, printed in 1611, and to report such corrections to this Board, to the end that a new edition, thus perfected, may be adopted as the standard edition of this Society.

Resolved, That until the completion and adoption of such new standard edition, the English Bibles to be issued by this Society shall be such as to conform to the editions of the Society, anterior to the late revision, so far as may be practicable, and excepting cases where the persons or auxiliaries applying for Bibles shall prefer to be supplied from copies of the present standard edition now on hand or in process of manufacture.

ARREST OF MORE POLICY DEALERS.—Sergeant BIRNEY, of the Mayor's office, and the squad of policemen under him, are still daily engaged in hunting up policy dealers. The following were arrested yesterday: WM. SMALLEY, who keeps an office in First-avenue, near Ninth-street; CHARLES KEYSER, of No. 232 Centre-street; THOMAS BELL, of No. 253 First-avenue, and WM. MOSS, whose office is in Seventeenth-street, near Fourth-avenue. They were locked up in the Tombs for examination in default of $1,000 bail, each. Seventeen arrests have thus far been made, and not one of the prisoners has been able to procure the required bail. Attempts have been made to secure the release of some on "straw bail," but the Mayor has been too wide awake to allow himself to be taken in by any such process. He has also refused to allow any to be taken before the civil magistrates to give bail.

BAD OYSTERS.—Those who indulge in oysters when they are plenty and cheap are in danger of being badly imposed upon. There has lately arrived in this City from Virginia a cargo of diseased oysters. Each one of the lot has a black spot on it, and gives out an offensive odor. Mixed with good oysters, they cannot be distinguished from them except on opening. The owner, to get them off his hands without a dead loss, has been offering them for sale, unopened, at a shilling a bushel. They have been largely purchased by boys on speculation, and vended about the outskirts of this City at 12 cents per quart, opened. Nearly all the members of a family in Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, were made sick by eating some of them. Mem: Oysters offered at such rates anywhere are unfit to eat.

WRESTLING MATCH BETWEEN BROOKLYN AND NEW-BRITAIN.—Something more than a week ago a match was made between FARLEY, of Brooklyn, and AINSWORTH, of New-Britain, Conn., to wrestle. The stakes were $200 a side. The terms were that the winner of the first two in three should have the stakes, and the winner of the first throw should have the receipts from the sale of tickets of admission. The "Chinese Assembly Rooms" was selected as the wrestling-ground, and the match came off last evening.

The price of a ticket was 50 cents, and there were 211 taken at the door; so the winner of the first throw was entitled to $105 25. Those present were mostly friends of the wrestlers, and when they appeared upon the stage, which was at about 9 o'clock, they were each greeted with several rounds of applause. Both looked as if strength, more than art, was depended on for the victory. Both were powerful, and neither seemed to possess the agility and suppleness which used to be deemed necessary to a good wrestler. Again, they were badly matched in point of weight. AINSWORTH weighing about 143 pounds, while FARLEY looked full 200; and in the matter of perpendicular inches, the difference was nearly as great. But ill-matched as they were, each came up willingly for the first trial.

When the word was given, they "took hold" and "toed the mark" with about equal confidence. The trial was neither easy nor graceful. It was sturdy "pulling and hauling," until the Yankee gave the Hibernian an "out-cast trip-and-twitch," when away went his "under-pinning" and down he dropped.

When they came up for the second trial, FARLEY appeared a little shy of his smaller friend from the Nutmeg State, but nevertheless worked hard for a triumph. A severe tussle ensued, and both slipped down. When in that position, FARLEY caught AINSWORTH and endeavored to complete his fall, which was decided "foul," and they went at it again. By that time, however, FARLEY had taken such a dislike to the Yankee's lower extremities that he could not be induced to put his own within tickling proximity—that "out-cast trip-and twitch" bothered him. AINSWORTH played about him for a considerable time, then coaxed him to be friendly, but he would not; and finally, after every temptation had been exhausted, and FARLEY still refusing to stand up to his work, the stakes were withdrawn and the exhibition closed—AINSWORTH having won the first throw and the receipts at the door.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Tiemann Prefers a Charge against Capt. Weed—Almost a Misunderstanding—Complaints and Penalties, &c.—Mr. Perit does not Resign.

The Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police met yesterday afternoon. All the members were present; Gen. NYE being in the Chair.

Mayor TIEMANN said there was a matter which he wished to lay before the Board, concerning the squad at his office. In the first place he wanted to state to the Board what the men of that squad were doing. He acknowledged the power of this Board to take any squad from his office, and to regulate its numbers, but he denied the right of any Captain to come to him to dictate what he should do. He intended, on that very ground, to make a charge of insubordination against Captain Weed. In the first place he had four men whose duty it was to attend pawnbrokers' shops, junk shops, &c.; five to attend hand-carts and porters; six to look after hackney coaches, drivers, &c.; six after stages, stage-drivers, cart-drivers; one at the City Hall, and seven on secret duty as a special squad. There appeared to be a determination on the part of some individuals that this special squad should go back to the Second Ward. Captain Weed had called on him with this letter from Mr. CHOLWELL.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 88 White street. NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: This will introduce Capt. Weed, of the Second Ward. He has but four men patroling, in day time, his Ward.

Mr. Birney, and his six men, it is very desirable, should go back on duty until our force is full. We have a squad of 20 detective men, any of which you can use at any time, and Sergeant Croft has 20 men under his command, and subject *entirely* to your orders. If Capt. Weed can convince you of the necessity, you will please give an order to Gen. TALLMADGE, sending the seven men back. Respectfully,

J. CHOLWELL, Commissioner of Police.

This note, Mr. TIEMANN continued, was all very well and very proper. But Capt. Weed brought this note to me in a very authoritative manner. I read the note. "Well," says I, "Captain, what do you want?" Says he, "I want those men back." Says I, "I cannot, Captain; I have got use for them, and you cannot have them." Says he, "I cannot do without them." "Nor," says I, "can I do without them." Now, Sir, I make a charge against him for insubordination—coming to me, who, by law and by the people, have been made his superior officer, and addressing himself to me in that way. He had no business to order me in regard to what I should do with the Metropolitan Police under my orders. Whilst I am willing to take any suggestion from any captain or any member of the Police made to me in a proper manner and with a good motive, I will not suffer any man to treat me in any other way than I am entitled to by my position as a member of this Board and Mayor of this City. Whilst I admit that this Board has the right to take away from me any or all of that squad, at the same time I do not admit the right of any captain to come to me and dictate to me. I furthermore say that, if the Department wants two men for the Second Ward, they can get them at the Castle Garden; and besides, I find that in the Second Ward they have got twenty-two men there, instead of four.

Mr. BOWEN—Under a resolution of the Board, any number of men that the Mayor is desirous of having, must be detailed to his office. It is for him to judge as to the number that he will require to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

Mayor TIEMANN—So I understood the resolution.

Mr. BOWEN—Undoubtedly it is at all times the sentiment of this Board that he be furnished with just such a number as he may require.

Mayor TIEMANN—So I understood.

Mr. BOWEN—He (the Mayor) is sensible, or he will become so whenever he becomes a little more familiar with the subject, that the force is small, and his own good sense will admonish him to call on the Department for as few men as he can well get along with; but he is the sole judge as to the number of men required for his office.

Mayor TIEMANN—I have instituted an inquiry.

Mr. BOWEN—(interrupting)—Mr. Chairman, furthermore, I will state—I may as well state it here, as we have gone into the subject now—I hold that no member of this Board has any power at all. All the power that a member of the Board has is at this table. He has no executive powers to perform, whatever. It has been the practice heretofore, on the part of Mr. CHOLWELL, to recommend, and sometimes, even to detail men. It has been done, undoubtedly, with the best intentions, yet it has been a misapprehension of his powers. No member of this Board has any powers. It is only as an integral member of this Board that he can act.

Mr. PERIT moved the reference of the complaint against Captain Weed to the appropriate committee.

Mr. CHOLWELL—I would ask the Mayor whether he understood that letter of mine as an order.

Mayor TIEMANN—Well, it was not exactly an order, and yet it bears the language of an order on its face.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Captain Weed simply wished an introduction to you, and said he wanted to explain to you why he wished those men back.

Mayor TIEMANN—He made no explanation to me.

Mr. CHOLWELL—I say at the bottom of this note that if he can "convince" you, you will let him have the men.

Mayor TIEMANN—Yes, and at the top you ask them to be sent back. It can be understood both ways. I have instituted to-day, since this matter came up, a pretty thorough examination into what these men are doing and how far they are employed. I am pretty well aware that every policeman, wherever located, costs the City $800 a year, and I am desirous of saving that as much as any man.

Mr. BOWEN—No doubt of it.

Mayor TIEMANN—But I want this question settled. I want to know whether I am to be annoyed with impunity. I hear of parties using pretty severe language in regard to this squad. One was that my cheek was going to burn.

Mr. BOWEN—From the same source?

Mayor TIEMANN—Yes, Sir.

Mr. BOWEN moved the reference of the charge to the Committee on General Discipline.

Mayor TIEMANN reiterated his determination not to suffer any member of the Police force to dictate to him in any shape or manner.

General NYE—The charge is so referred.

Mr. PERIT—I hope it is understood that as individuals we have really no authority to interfere with the Police arrangement.

General NYE—It has always been so understood.

Mr. CHOLWELL—And so have I always understood.

COMPLAINTS AND PENALTIES.

On the recommendation of Mr. BOWEN,

Matthew Butler, a patrolman, charged with having addressed insolent language to his superior officer, on being awakened in the middle of the night, was sentenced to lose ten days' pay.

Joseph Knight, for being found off his beat and coming out of a coffee saloon, was fined in five days' pay.

Charles Conant, for using intemperate language, whilst endeavoring to enforce the ordinance against permitting wagons to be unloaded on the sidewalk, was ordered to be reprimanded by his superior officer.

Chas. Bunt and David E. Carpenter, for absence from duty, were deprived each of two days' pay.

In the case of James McKay, a patrolman of the Sixth Precinct, for being off his post, having been seen to come out of a coffee saloon, where he said he had been for a drink of water,

Mr. BOWEN moved that he lose his pay for three days.

Gen. NYE said it could hardly be supposed that an officer should not be permitted to take a drink of water when thirsty.

Mayor TIEMANN was of opinion that a drink of water would be rather dear at six dollars.

The complaint was laid over, in order to allow McKay to put in an affidavit.

Mr. BOWEN moved that Charles Lint, for using improper language to his superior officer, be deprived of his pay for ten days. Carried.

The charge against Hugh P. Dean, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for intoxication, was dismissed, but he was ordered to be reprimanded for talking too loud in Court.

Mr. PERIT wished to have it understood that every officer convicted a second time of insubordination would be dismissed.

Samuel W. Ellis, of the Third Precinct, was deprived of his pay for thirty days, for intoxication.

Thomas Cummings, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for being absent from duty on two distinct occasions, was fined in five days' pay for the first offence, and ten for the second.

Cornelius Waldron, on motion of Mr. STRANAHAN, was appointed Sergeant for the Fifth Precinct of Brooklyn.

MR. PERIT QUESTIONED AS TO HIS DISSATISFACTION.

Mr. BOWEN then moved that the Board go into Secret Session, which was carried.

Whilst the members were on the point of withdrawing to their private apartment,

Mr. BOWEN, addressing Mr. PERIT, said: I am sorry to see, Mr. PERIT, in some of our papers that you are so dissatisfied with us.

Mr. PERIT—Oh, that will be put right in good time.

Mr. BOWEN—It was quite new to me.

Mr. PERIT—And to me, too.

General NYE—Yes, I suppose so.

The Board then went into Secret Session, and at about 5½ o'clock adjourned till Thursday next.

☞ At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have learned with the deepest sorrow, the death of their President, JOHN OOTHOUT, who for 30 years has been one of its most efficient members, and for the last 15 years, its honored head.

Resolved, That those who have for so many years been his daily associates, are best able to appreciate his worth, and they now take a mournful pleasure in bearing testimony to his soundness as a banker, and his estimable qualities as an officer and a gentleman.

Resolved, That in token of our sympathy with his family in this sad bereavement, we will attend his funeral in a body, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and be published in the daily papers. (Signed.) A. P. HALSEY, Chairman.

CHAS. E. BILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1858.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

A CURIOUS HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of Handcock.—In a suit in the United States Circuit Court, in relation to Watson & Worcester's sewing machine, a Mr. Handcock was a witness to prove that their patent had been in use before their own application was filed. Watson & Worcester alleged that Handcock had stolen the machine of which he spoke, from their manufactory, and they prosecuted him therefor. He was arrested but went free on the parole of his counsel who promised to produce him. At one examination before Justice Wood, Watson & Worcester refused to consent to his going at large longer without written bail. After some controversy, a Mr. Potter gave the necessary bond. The prisoner obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Justice Wood and Mr. Potter, alleging that he was restrained of his liberty. On the hearing yesterday, Mr. Spenser claimed that a *habeas corpus* could not lie; there was not sufficient restraint to warrant the writ.

Mr. Jordan claimed that the bond was irregularly obtained, and that it should be dismissed.

The Court refused to make any order in the case.

IN CHAMBERS.

In the matter of the petition of Henry C. Place.—On Tuesday Judge SUTHERLAND granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing Mr. Gardner, of Eldridge-street Jail, to bring up the body of Thomas W. V. P. Mercereau. Mr. Place, counsel for the prisoner, in his petition for the writ, stated that Mercereau was confined in jail by virtue of an execution against his person, issued upon a judgment of the Superior Court of this City. Subsequently Mercereau escaped from jail and went to Illinois.

In ten hours after the escape of Mercereau, the plaintiff, who obtained judgment against Mercereau in the Superior Court, commenced an action against the Sheriff, for the escape, and obtained judgment against him. Mercereau was subsequently arrested in Illinois, by the Sheriff of this County; brought to this City and confined in Eldridge-street Jail upon a charge of breaking jail. The petitioner avers that this imprisonment is illegal, on the grounds that Mercereau could be arrested only upon new authority from the plaintiff; that the jurisdiction of the Superior Court is limited, and operates only in the City of New-York, and, therefore, the defendant could not be arrested in any other than the County of New-York.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A GANG OF PICKPOCKETS.—On Thursday night, Mr. Waterbury, one of the bellringers at the Essex Market fire tower, had his pocket picked of a gold watch, valued at $100, at a circus in the Bowery. He gave information of the robbery to Officers Humphrey and Little, of the Tenth Ward, who, from the description given of the thief, believed he belonged to a gang of pickpockets, who have their head-quarters at No. 23 Howard-street. The officers repaired to the place, but were refused admittance, upon which they went to the Police Head-quarters, in Broome-street, and secured the aid of Detective Officers Elder and McCord. The four officers visited the house, speedily forced their way inside, and found ten of the gang, whom they arrested. The prisoners were taken before Sergeant Lefferts, and gave their names as John Atkins, Edward Helmes, Wm. Thompson, John Anderson, William Stevens, Daniel Kelly, John Wittenburgh, Gerald Clifford, George Strobe and George Wilkes. Mr. Waterbury identified Wittenburgh as the fellow who stole his watch, and Kelly and Stevens as being in his company, and these three were detained for examination. The daguerreotype of the others were taken, to be added to the "Thieves' Gallery," after which they were allowed to go.

DESCENT ON GAMBLING HOUSES.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Sergeant Birney and a portion of the Mayor's squad made a descent upon the gambling house No. 95 Prince street, kept by J. P. Merritt, and arrested the faro-bank dealer, Edward Baker. From there the Police proceeded to the building corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, directed by Mr. Patterson, a merchant, who complained that he had there lost at play about $5,000 within the last three weeks—$650 of it yesterday morning. Here they surprised five men who were gambling at a faro-table, arrested them and took them before the Mayor. The prisoners were all held to answer in bonds of $3,000 by His Honor. At this house $16 was found on the table and taken possession of by the Police. They also found and carried to the Mayor's Office a curious instrument used for cutting particular cards so that they should be known to those playing with the design of cheating and not recognized by their victims. The same policemen also made a descent upon a gambling house in Nassau-street, but those whom they desired to capture had heard of their operations and were not to be found.

A NEW WAY TO ROB A MAN.—Mr. Jacob Bott, of No. 130 Prince-street, was robbed on Thursday evening, by Margaret Gallagher, of his pocket book, containing $13 80 in money, a note for $468 02, drawn by George W Lawrence, a check on the Mechanics' Bank for $27 39, and a gold ring. The accused met Mr. Bott in Wooster-street, and solicited him to accompany her home, and on his refusal threw her arms around him, and entreated him with great seeming earnestness to go with her as she was "so very lonely." Mr. Bott broke loose from her and proceeded on his way; but before going many steps missed his porte-monnaie. He at once arrested the woman and had her taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house. She managed on the way to throw the pocket-book away unobserved. The ring was subsequently seen on her finger, but when requested to give it up she took it off and swallowed it. She was taken yesterday before Justice Quackenbush and locked up for trial.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—John Hutchinson, residing at No. 45 Franklin-street, having a little leisure time and money at his disposal, spent the whole of Thursday and Thursday evening at No. 98 Centre-street, professedly a lager-bier saloon, but in fact one of the vilest dens of prostitution in the Sixth Ward. When Hutchinson came to settle up his score for drinks and incidentals preparatory to leaving, he missed his wallet, containing nearly $100. He insisted that whoever had taken the money, should return it; but neither the proprietor or the "girls" would give him any satisfaction. So he called in the Police and had them all—Henry Vrebrook, the proprietor of the place, and four girls, named Eliza Miller, Catharine Seymour, Rosa Smith and Margaret Villet—arrested. The prisoners were locked up by Justice WELSH for examination.

DARING SHOP-LIFTERS.—Three men yesterday afternoon went into the tailoring establishment of J. G. Feldman, No. 82 Hudson-street, and while one engaged the attention of the clerk, the others helped themselves to eleven pieces of silk vesting, and then they all ran off. The clerk pursued the thieves and succeeded in capturing one of them. Most of the vestings the thieves dropped in their flight and were recovered. The fellow arrested proved to be a notorious pickpocket, known by the name of "General Greenthal," who lately has made the New-York and Erie Railroad Dépôt at Jersey City his theatre of operations. The "General" was locked up by Justice OSBORN for trial.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A young fellow giving his name as George Seibert, was arrested Thursday night, in the house of Theresa Miller, No. 38 Thomas-street, which he had entered by means of false keys. He had got together about $60 worth of clothing, and was preparing to leave when discovered. He was given in charge to the Fifth Ward Police, and yesterday Justice OSBORN committed him. He pleaded guilty, but alleged that he was intoxicated and did not know what he was about.

A PANEL-HOUSE KEEPER.—A man, giving his name as Stephen Sherwood, was arrested, Saturday, charged with keeping a Panel House at No. 153 Duane-street. The accused is said to have followed this business for several years, and by his successful robberies of his victims to have accumulated quite a fortune. He was detained, by Justice WELSH, for examination.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A German, named Otto Ebenhouse, while intoxicated on Thursday night, at a billiard saloon in Chatham-street, become noisy and troublesome, and the proprietor, to get rid of him, finally assaulted him and kicked him down stairs. He had his left arm broken and was removed to the City Hospital. No arrest was made.

BURGLARY.—Some burglars on Thursday night entered the boot and shoe store of Mr. Geo. L. Clark, No. 167 Sixth-avenue, and carried off about $500 worth of goods. They entered at the front door, having pried off the bolt. The police discovered the burglary half an hour or so after it was completed.

Fire.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET—A CHARGE OF ARSON.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the liquor store of TIMOTHY DENNEHY, No. 394 Water-street. The fire was speedily extinguished. From the circumstances connected with its origin, it was suspected that JEREMIAH DENNEHY, a brother of the proprietor, set fire to the place, and he was arrested by the Fire Marshal. Mr. TIMOTHY DENNEHY was confined at the time in Bellevue Hospital. The accused was yesterday committed by Justice OSBORN, to await an examination by the Fire Marshal. The damage by the fire was about $100, and there was an insurance on the stock of $400 in the Jefferson Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]

GO EARLY! GO EARLY! GO EARLY!—The famous "Pioneer Patriot, or Maid of the War Path," is to be repeated at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, as well as this evening, at 7 o'clock. Go early, and get a good seat. Everybody is rushing to witness this great American Drama. Go early! go early! go early!

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night four pieces are to be performed at this favorite Theatre, with MR. F. S. CHANFRAU in three of them, viz.: "Mose in California," "Novelty," "Limerick Boy," and the "Lady of the Lake" concluding. Apply early for places. On Monday next Mr. CHANFRAU's great local drama of the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York."

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by MR. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

[Advertisement.]

☞ NED BUNTLINE'S new story—"The House in the Woods, or the Burglar's Retreat,"—commences in this week's *Mercury*. Ready at all the news depots early to-morrow morning.

LONG ISLAND.

DISCOVERY OF A GOLD-MINE ON LONG ISLAND.—The Suffolk *Times* has the following:

"Last Thursday a gold mine was discovered on the land of Mr. ROBINSON, about a mile and a-half south of Manor Station, in this County. Some persons were engaged in digging a well, and when they had dug to the depth of about 25 feet, they came to a layer of marl, and after digging below this, they came to a streak of rich-looking dirt, which attracted their attention. At this time, the water came rushing in upon them, and they were obliged to ascend to the top of the ground, without setting the curb. Some of the aforesaid rich-looking dirt was secured, and, upon examination, it is said to be perfectly "lousy" with the precious metal. On Saturday we saw a sample of the dirt, but, owing to the small quantity, we are unable to say whether it is really gold or not. We have been informed, however, by an old Californian direct from Manor Station, that the dirt has been tested by chemical process, and found to contain the pure metal. The people in the neighborhood are greatly excited in consequence of this new discovery, and we should not be surprised to learn that the people in that section had all turned out and gone to digging for the "oro."

AN INTELLIGENT JURY.—A liquor dealer in Brooklyn, named HAMM, was tried in the Circuit Court Wednesday, for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, in violation of the Police law. The specific act proven was the sale of a glass of lager bier. Witnesses were introduced to swear that lager bier was not intoxicating, and one went so far as to swear that he on one occasion had drunk *forty-one pints in less than twenty minutes*, and yet was not intoxicated. Other witnesses swore that they had been intoxicated on lager. The Jury could not agree upon a verdict, as *six* of the twelve believed that lager bier could not intoxicate.

SERIOUS AFFRAYS.—PETER MCGOVERN, residing at No. 37 Little-street, Brooklyn, was seriously stabbed in the abdomen Wednesday night, while engaged in fighting. MCGOVERN was in a very critical condition, but strenuously refused to tell the Police who used the knife upon him.

Personal.

There are grave doubts as to the death of Dr. Vogel, the celebrated African traveler. Several Mecca pilgrims from the interior coincide in the assertion that Abdul Wahed (Dr. Vogel) has not been killed, but is kept prisoner by the Sultan of Waday, who, according to their description, is not only a very severe, but also a very covetous and astute man. Baron Neimans has gone in search of the missing traveler.

Mlle. Rachel had a narrow escape of being buried alive. Eleven hours after the telegram reached Paris of her death she was still breathing. The operator who came to embalm first felt the carotid artery, and was startled to find pulsation. The truth was known at once, and she only died in the evening.

Obituary.

Judge Freeborn J. Jewett died at Skaneateles on the 27, from a paralytic stroke which occurred on Friday last. Judge J. went to Onondaga County as early as 1815. Studied law in the office of Col. Samuel Young, and on taking up his residence in Skaneateles, entered into partnership with James Porter. In 1827 he was a member of the Assembly. In 1830 he was elected to Congress. In 1846 Gov. Wright appointed him a justice of the Supreme Court, and in the year 1847 he was elected to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1853 he was reëlected, but his health failing, he resigned the office at the end of two years. After his retirement from the Bench, his health improved, and he has since been actively engaged in the management of his private affairs. His age was 68.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 29.

$5,000	N. Y. S. 6s 1873	114	25	Metropolitan Bank	104¾
7,000	Mich. State 6's	94	2511	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	82
5,000	Ten. S. 6s,'90..b30	89¾	208	do	81⅞
1,000	do	89½	550	do.....b10	82
10,000	Va 6s	92⅞	100	do.....b60	82
8,000	N. C. State 6s	93½	50	do.....s30	81¾
1,000	Mo State 6s	84½	100	do.....b60	82¾
6,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88	564	Erie R. R.....s3	22¼
2,000	N. Y. C. R.R 7s	98	50	do.....s60	22⅛
3,000	Reading R. B. '86	70	300	do	22⅝
1,000	do.....s10	70	400	do.....s30	22⅝
5,000	do.....b30	70½	75	Hudson River R. R	18
5,000	M. So. S. F. bds	69	35	N. H. & Hart. R. R	114
1,500	H. R. R. R. 1st m	96	325	Harlem R.R	7¼
5,500	Ill. C. R. R. bs	95	10	do	7⅜
7,000	do	94¾	30	Har. R.R. Pref	15
10,000	do.....s60	94	300	Reading R. R	58
10	Ill. C July Rts	103	100	do.....s10	58
3,000	T. H & Alt. 2d m	38	100	do.....s30	58
11,000	L.C.&M.L.G. bds	48	100	do.....b7	58
10,000	do.....s10	48	200	do.....b10	58
10,000	do.....s60	48	10	Mich. Cen. R.R	60¼
5,000	do.....s10	49	50	do	60⅛
4,000	do	49¼	200	Mic. So.& N. I. R.R.	19⅛
5,000	do.....s10	49½	50	do	19
6,000	do....ex.priv.	45	100	do	18⅞
1,000	Gal.& Ch.2dm.B.	81	225	do	18¾
15	National Bank	105¾	15	do	18
25	Bank of Commerce	101	150	Panama Railroad	90
10	American E. Bank	102½	5	do	90¼
32	do	102	250	Ill. Cen. R. R.	96
10	Shoe and Leather B	102½	126	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	11
5	do	102	20	Clev.Col.&Cin.R R.	88¾
18	U. S Trust Co	110	100	Gal. and Chic. R.b10	76
110	Del. & Hud. C. Co	113	141	do	76
100	do.....b30	112	200	Clev. and Tol. R.R.	42
65	Penn Coal Co	73¼	200	Chic and Rk Isl. R.	67
15	do	73¾	5	do	66½
20	Cum. Coal Compa'y	15¼	660	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11
100	do.....s3	15	50	do	11¼
50	do.....b10	15	100	do.....s15	11
50	Pac. M. S. Co..b30	69	100	do.....b10	11¼
50	do	68¼	300	do.....s15	11⅛
50	do.....s60	68			

SECOND BOARD.

7,000	Mo. St. 6s	84⅝	50	Erie R. R.....s3	22¼
10,000	do.....b30	84¾	50	do.....s30	22¼
1,000	Ia State 5s	83½	250	do	22⅜
3,800	Ohio State 6s '69	100¾	150	do.....b30	22⅜
10,000	N. C. State 6s	93½	50	do.....s60	22
5,000	N. Y. State 6s '73	114½	100	do.....b10	22½
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	94	200	La Ce.& M. R. R.	11⅛
5,000	Ill. Cent. RR Bs.	94¾	200	Harlem Railroad	7¼
1,000	Mich. C. R.R. Spr c. 1st m.s'k'g F. C.b's	94½	65	do	7⅛
5,000	P.R.C.b's '86..b30	70½	400	Reading R. R.	58
5	Bank of America	108½	200	do.....b30	58
11	Continental Bank	97	200	do.....s10	57¾
20	Imp. and Tra. Bank	100	50	Mich. Cent. R.R s5	61
62	Merchants' Bank	107½	10	do	60½
6	National Bank	106	50	Panama Railroad	90¾
100	Pa. Mail Steam.Co.	68	45	Ill. Cent. R.R	96
50	do.....s60	57	150	do.....s10	96
100	N. Y. Cent.R.R.s30	81½	200	Gal. & Chic. R R	76
100	do.....s60	81¼	100	Cleve. & To.R. R.s30	42
100	do	81½	100	do	42⅞
50	do	81⅝	100	Chic.& Rock I.R R.	67
50	do.....s10	81½	50	do.....b10	67

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s. Int. add.	45@45¼
$1,000 N. Car. State 6 ₱ cent Bonds.. Int. add.	92¾
$1,000 Hudson River Con. 7s..... Int. add.	46¼
$7,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s. Int. add.	49½
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 7s.. Int. add.	69¼
$2,000 Watertown City Wisconsin 8s... Int. add.	30
$10,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R, 7s... Int. add.	75
$2,000 Tennessee 6s..... Int. add.	88½
$8,000 Chic. City Water Loan Bonds.. Int. add.	76¾
$1,000 Little Miami Railroad 6s..... Int. add.	74¾
$3,000 Missouri 6s..... Int. add.	84⅞
$1,000 California 7s..... Int. add.	77½
$1,000 California 7s..... Int. add.	76⅞
$1,000 Lexington City 6s..... Int. add.	39
$2,000 Memphis City 6s..... Int. add.	70¼
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.... Int. add.	48¾
$2,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.... Int. add.	48½
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.... Int. add.	47⅝
$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.... Int. add.	47
$2,000 Watertown City 6s..... Int add.	38
2 Bonds N. A. Coal & Transportation Co.....	$1
10 shares Artisans' Bank.....	77
18 shares National Bank stock.....	105¾
20 shares Phenix Bank.....	105
25 shares Merchants' Exchange.....	98
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....	100½
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....	94¼
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....	94
25 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.....	102¾
5 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.....	103
10 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.....	103½
5 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.....	104
15 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.....	103¾
20 shares United States Fire Ins. Co.....	122
34 shares United States Fire Ins. Co.....	122¼
5 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co.....	97¼
5 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co.....	97½
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....	68¼
10 shares Panama Railroad Co.....	89¾
25 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. Co....	11⅝
25 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co....	11½
50 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co....	11⅜
29 shares New-York Central Railroad.....	81¾
10 shares Erie Railroad.....	22⅞
10 shares Commonwealth Bank.....	87¾
11 shares Hanover Bank.....	83½
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....	101
10 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.....	91¼
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....	94½
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....	148
10 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.....	85¼

FRIDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

The market for Money is quiet and easy, and the business in Exchange, owing to the fact that no mail steamer sails to-morrow, is quite dull, though the leading drawers on London and Paris are asking full rates. A good many foreign goods are being withdrawn from Bond, and the Custom duties are on the increase. To-day $161,000 in Gold was paid into the Sub-Treasury from this source, and $30,000 Treasury bills in addition were paid into the Custom-House. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $220,992; payments, $224 538; balance this afternoon, $3,317,002.

The Stock market was steady through the early part of the day, at about yesterday's prices, and although one or two of the Railroads yielded a fraction at the opening of the Second Board, the whole list acquired increased strength toward the close of the afternoon dealings, and prices left off firm. New-York and Erie, 22⅛@22⅜; New-York Central, 82; Galena, 76; Illinois Central, 96; Rock Island, 67; Toledo, 42⅞; Michigan Central, 61; the Bonds of the Company, 94½, and Missouri State Sixes, 84½@⅝ ₱ cent. There was a further recovery of 4 ₱ cent. in the La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, and the new 6 ₱ cent. mortgage of the Reading Company sold at 70½, buyer 30 days; the Stock at 58 ₱ cent. The transfer books of the New-York Central close to-morrow for the February dividends, to reopen on the 23d February—*not* the *third*, as misprinted in this morning's advertisment.

One of the newspaper correspondents at Washington writes as follows of the attempt making to force the Secretary of the Treasury to raise the rate of interest on his bills. The fact hinted at in regard to the Bank of America—which in this business is the mere cat's paw of certain bankers at Washington—was spoken of in Wall-Street at the time

The Secretary complains of our New-York Banks for not taking the notes on deposit at the rate agreed upon, as it was understood they would be willing to do pending the consideration of the bill before Congress. Assurances came here that the Bank of Commerce would take $1,000,000 at this rate, the Bank of the Republic half a million, and others small amounts. The plan which was under consideration before the Banks, it is understood here, *was blown to pieces by Mr Newbold, of the Bank of America, who thought a better bargain could be got out of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who acted it is said upon advices of interested parties at Washingotn.* Be that as it may, the Secretary has been quite indignant at the course of the New-Yorkers. He thinks that after what had been done in the way of redeeming Government stock, at a large premium, and with constant receding revenues and advancing pressure upon the money market and business, that a sentiment of ingratitude and selfishness has guarded the counsels of moneyed men in the commercial metropolis. It may be, as many here think, that the New-York Banks, with more than $30,000,000 in their vaults in specie, which yield no interest, have made a mistake in not receiving what is equivalent to specie, or what might have answered that form, in the regulation of balances at the Clearing House.

ST. LOUIS BANKS—JAN. 23.

Merchants' Bank.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 16.	Nov. 30.
Exchange maturing	$294,572 23	$288,100 28	$164,704 20
Circulation outs'g	300,330 00	295,165 00	303,045 00
Coin on hand	321,521 89	327,158 23	340,039 71
Bank of St. Louis.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 16.	Dec. 23.
Exchange maturing	$40,573 58	$33,560 76	$22,500 00
Circulation outs'g	14,185 00	14,360 00	16,205 00
Coin on hand	113,669 53	85,360 98	97,255 20
Southern Bank.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 16.	Oct. 31.
Coin on hand	$135,836 37	$136,624 05	$42,397 52
Exchange maturing	162,430 24	169,836 62	63,112 02
Circulation outs'g	251,044 00	263,905 00	117,905 00
Mechanics' Bank.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 16.	Oct 31.
Coin on hand	$125,438 23	$131,735 22	$95,216 25
Exchange maturing	102,252 39	206,707 39	26,645 00
Circulation outs'g	25,560 00	26,520 00	45,525 00
State Bank.	Jan 23.	Jan. 16.	Oct. 24.
Circulation	$562,680 00	$558,830 00	$321,310 00
Exchange maturing	834,552 84	871,621 20	788,857 00
Coin on hand	395,407 07	367,302 61	31,604 99
			Totals.
Discounts			$1,434,381 43
Circulation			1,153,800 00
Coin			1,092,273 09

The Chicago *Times*, of Jan. 26, remarks of the Money Market in that quarter:

"The money market is rather close to-day, and money is difficult to be obtained on any terms. Some first class paper has been discounted at 2½ ₱ cent. a month, but there is a good deal of paper in the streets that nobody will touch at all. Eastern exchange is firm at 3 ₱ cent.; gold and silver 3 ₱ cent. At St. Louis, exchange on New-York is only 2 ₱ cent., and Illinois currency from ½ to 1 ₱ cent. discount."

Of the Baltimore market the *Patriot* of yesterday remarks:

"We have no special change to notice in the general tone of monetary affairs to-day. Business paper continues to offer freely at bank, and discounts are fair. A good deal is also found on the street, with sales of first-class at 10@12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Second-class dull and irregular; not much in demand. Money on call, 9@10 ₱ cent. Exchange on the North is steady. We quote New-York and Boston at ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. premium; Philadelphia do., ⅝ ₱ cent do. Exchange on London 8@9½ ₱ cent. in Baltimore funds. Gold, ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. premium."

PITTSBURG BANKS—JAN. 25.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Pittsburg	$1,562,630	$301,380	$132,036	$530,196
Mer. & Man's	571,089	90,115	73,845	105,139
Exchange	1,316,543	587,426	878,645	260,828
Mechanics'	603,470	126,147	132,330	98,225
Citizens'	550,635	126,921	157,925	75,981
Iron City	164,723	48,923	1,930	69,053
Allegheny	257,856	26,848	31,255	25,649
Totals	$4,966,946	$1,307,760	$1,407,966	$1,165,061
Last week	5,019,043	1,283,509	1,379,081	1,163,656

HUDSON RIVER ROAD—SEPT. 30, 1857.

	1856.	1857.
Passengers	$1,113,469 98	$1,101,261 70
Commutations	31,403 67	31,057 80
Freight	730,964 87	716,600 22
Rents	10,583 87	10,743 01
Mail service	32,400 00	32,400 00
Interest	—	2,149 88
Miscellaneous	5,830 05	8,615 30
Totals	$1,924,382 44	$1,902,827 91
Interest	$651,314 87	$650,399 77
Road-bed and real estate	179,306 00	198,334 95
Rolling stock and machinery	160,012 32	226,301 72
Running Expenses	867,026 63	789,311 25
Balance to income and earnings	66,722 53	38,480 22
Totals	$1,934,382 44	$1,902,827 91

The Albany *Journal* remarks on this statement:

"The Winter of 1857, as all know, was one of great expense for Railroads. And in the Spring, when the river cleared, the track of this road, between Albany and Castleton, was not only first submerged and then left encumbered with ice, but so far destroyed as to be useless until relaid. The road for more than a week, this side of Hudson, was abandoned, and yet notwithstanding that heavy loss, and the light business of the year, the interest on the Company's debt has been paid, its running and other expenses met, the track, &c., &c., kept in good order, from the earnings, and the balance sheet shows a net profit of $38 480 22.

The road is admirably managed and runs to time. With a fair business season, and continued exemption from accidents, the long-deferred hopes of stockholders will be realized."

The Interest Coupons of the Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of the Republic, on and after the 1st of February prox.

From a report made to the State Engineer, and published in the Albany *Evening Journal*, we compile the following comparison of the receipts and disbursements of the Hudson River Railroad Company, in each of the last two years, ending Sept. 30:

RECEIPTS.

	1857.	1856.
From Passengers	$1,132,319 50	$1,144,873 65
Freight	716,600 22	730,694 87
Rents	10,743 01	10,583 87
Mail Service	32,400 00	32,400 00
Interest	2,149 88	—
Miscellaneous	8,615 30	5,830 05
Total Receipts	$1,902,827 91	$1,924,382 44
PAYMENTS.		
Interest	$650,399 77	$651,314 87
Road Bed and Real Estate	198,334 95	179,306 09
Rolling Stock and Machinery	226,301 72	160,012 32
Running Expenses	789,311 25	867,026 63
Bal. to Income and Earnings	38,480 22	66,722 53
Total Payments	$1,902,827 91	$1,924,382 44

The *Journal* adds:

"The Winter of 1857, as all know, was one of great expense for railroads. And in the Spring, when the river cleared, the track of this road, between Albany and Castleton, was not only first submerged and then left encumbered with ice, but so far destroyed as to be useless until relaid. The road, for more than a week, this side of Hudson, was abandoned. And yet notwithstanding that heavy loss, and the light business of the year, the interest of the Company's debt has been paid, its running and other expenses met, the track, &c., &c., kept in good order, from the earnings, and the balance sheet shows a net profit of $38,480 22."

The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, in its money column, says:

"The more favorable tenor of the advices from abroad by the late arrivals at New-York and Halifax, with the receipt of $1,500,000 in gold by the California steamer, has imparted a better feeling to the stock market, and prices generally had an upward tendency, to day, without much actual change, however, to notice in quotations. Reading Railroad shares improved ¼ and Long Island ⅛, but with these exceptions the whole market closed steady and firm, with transactions to the extent of about $50,000 in loans, and some 3,500 shares. The money market is very easy, and the brokers are doing little or nothing in specie or New-York exchange, and the rates are nearly nominal, the Banks supplying their customers with both at par."

WELLS, FARGO & CO. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on the 1st of February, at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week and since Jan 1:

For the week	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$2,571,635	$2,801,779	$721,511
Thrown on market	2,930,668	3,002,179	1,172,280
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$10,616,771	$10,386,476	$2,866,144
Thrown on market	10,336,164	10,855,983	3,709,084

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	490	$162,174	76	$21,441	221	$97,327
Man. of Cotton	662	156,105	338	71,185	744	169,918
Man. of Silk	236	139,372	108	43,143	187	186,035
Man. of Flax	241	81,225	13	3,741	431	84,283
Miscellaneous	231	39,569	10	2,556	145	55,273
Total	1,860	579,445	545	142,066	1728	592,835
		142,066				579,445
Total Entered		$721 511	Total Marketed			$1,172,280

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, reports that market as having been better supplied "with New-York Exchange on Wednesday, and rates were easier The buying rate was generally ½ premium, and we heard of but few sales at a higher rate. No change in Philadelphia or Baltimore, though the latter is, if anything, less firm, owing to the advancing tendency in the rates for New-York checks in Baltimore. The Money market was without change."

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 23d inst., in the Weekly Financial Review, remarks that:

"The amendment in the money market noticed at the date of our last weekly summary, has been sustained, and the gradual tendency is towards greater confidence, though the change in this direction is necessarily slow. After so protracted a period of distrust capitalists have become even more timid than is their wont, and their interests and sympathies can only be enlisted by exceptional securities and fire-proof paper, the supply of which is by no means large. A strong preference is evinced for prime mortgage signatures, which have been placed at 10@11 ₱ cent., whilst other good paper has gone off at 11@12, but mostly at the latter figure. Selected short names are scarce, and the Banks are disposed to take all that are offered. Out of doors fair paper of this kind is done at 1¼@1½. The general business of the week has been marked by some degree of activity and an advance in the price of various articles. The advices from Europe have been favorable. There have been very few transactions in stocks this week, which is owing less to a lack of demand than to the enhanced rates demanded by holders. A sale was made to-day of $80,000 City Sixes, with railroad indorsement, at improved rates. The Commissioners of the Consolidated City Debt have given notice that they will receive proposals until the 25th February next for the purchase of $200,000 of bonds, there being a sufficiency of money in the Sinking Fund to absorb this amount. It will thus be perceived how perfectly reliable this security is, since the annual redemption has already reached $200,000, and will continue to increase from year to year."

The Bank of Tazewell, Bank of Claiborne, Bank of Jefferson and Bank of Trenton, Tennessee, (Free Banks,) having failed to make the additional deposit of 10 ₱ cent. in bonds, called for by the Comptroller, are being put into liquidation. All the other Free Banks have made good the additional call, and have now on deposit 20 ₱ cent. in bonds above their circulation.

The Rhode Island Bank Commissioners, in their report to the Legislature of that State, dated Jan. 27, recommend the following additions and alterations to the State laws regulating banking:

1. Making it obligatory upon every bank and institution for savings to cause a record to be made in a book kept for that purpose of all proceedings of the Board of Directors or Trustees at every meeting thereof, and of the names of such Directors as may be present at such meeting.

2. To add to the penalty for an over issue provided for in 28th section, chapter 126, such a term of confinement in the State Prison as the Legislature may deem proper.

3. Prohibiting Savings Banks from taking security on mortgages on property out of the State.

4. That a deposit of such securities as the Legislature may deem proper be required for all circulation issued by any bank beyond fifty ₱ cent. of its capital actually paid in.

5. To provide for the making of semi-monthly returns to the Commissioners of the following particulars: capital stock, circulation, deposits, due other banks, loans, specie, bills of other banks, deposits in other banks.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,100 bales at unchanged prices. Sales of the week 4,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,600 bales at an advance of ⅛c., mainly on middling qualities.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,500 bales; prices easier but quotations unchanged. Middling, 9¾c.@10c. The sales of the week add up 53,000 bales, and the receipts, 55,000. The receipts at this port up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, fall short 191,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 500,000 bales. Stock 358,000 bales. SUGAR firm. MOLASSES, 17c.@18½c. White WHEAT, $1 20@$1 25; Red, $1. Mixed CORN, 60c. Mess PORK, $14 25. LARD, in barrels, 8¼c.@8½c. Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c., and Hams, 6c. Rio COFFEE advanced ¼c. on the week. Sales at 9c.@9¾c.@10c. *Sales of the week*: 13,500 bags. FREIGHTS stiffer, but no quotable change in rates. Sterling Exchange, 107@108½.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 400 bales, at 9½c.@10½c.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Jan. 29.

COTTON buoyant. Sales to-day, 1,000 bales. Middling fair, 10¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 29.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 88½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¼; Reading Railroad, 29; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 10⅝.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 4
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
FROM EUROPE.			
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 23
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 27
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets...... 5 15 | Moon sets..... 6 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 28 | Gov. Island. 9 18 | Hell Gate.....10 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

Cleared.

Ship Hotspur, Potter, Hong Kong; Centurion, Caulkins, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Princeton, Bell, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson.

Bark Flash, Wilson, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Bros.

Brigs Dona Jormoas, (Port.,) Amaral, Bahia, Abranches, Almeida & Co.; Yankee Blade, Darling, Kingston, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schooners S. Mulford, Doyle Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Samuel, Nelson, Baltimore, master; Hannah, (Br.,) Parker, St. John, Thompson & Hunter; D. W. Sanders, Mills, Newbern, J. Smithers & Co.; M. Farnsworth, Rhodes, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.; Princess, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Chrysolite, Ackly, Brazos, Shiers & Oliver.

Arrived.

Ship Meridian, Crowell, Boston 4 ds., with hemp to order—vessel to master.

Bark Carlalan, (Brem.,) Steenfraff, Bremen Nov. 29, with mdse. and 26 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gerling. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Milton, Potter, Port-au-Prince Jan. 11, with logwood and cocoa to H. Becker & Greaves.

Schr. B. Drummond, Squan Beach, in ballast.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Lizzie Maul, Maul, Greenwich, N. S., 2 ds., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. J. R. Shaw, Shaw, Egg Harbor.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia 20 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins. At 10 A. M., off Squan, passed a large ship showing a signal with a red ground and a horse in the centre.

Schr. J. B. Austin, May, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Minge, Weaver, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

Steamer Parkersburg, Ramsey, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—This morning, N. E.

Sailed.

Ships S. Baldwin, Downer, Philadelphia; [illegible], Potter, Shanghae; Cumberland, Merrill, New-Orleans; Universe, Cave, Liverpool—anchored at S. W. Spit.

Disasters, &c.

KEY WEST, Jan. 25, 1858.—The ship Middlesex, (of Provincetown,) from Boston, Jan. 5, for New-Orleans, here wrecked.—(By telegraph.)

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28 1858.—The bark Brilliant, from Orleans to New-York, arrived here leaking badly. Must discharge for repairs.—(By telegram to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 16, lat. 28 46, lon. 75 27, schr. Woodbine, fm. New-York, bound south.

Jan. 23, lat. 32 25, lon. 77 15, bark Zephyr, Starrett, fm. New-Orleans for New York.

Jan. 26, lat. 35 30, lon. 75, bark Powhatan, fm. Palermo for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Jan. 18, brigs Flora, Rice, for New-York, 10 ds.; John Boynton, Blye, for do., do.; [illegible] (Br.,) for Boston, 2 ds.; [illegible], do., do.